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All the News  
's Fit to Print'

# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny, milder today; cool tonight. Sunny and mild tomorrow. Temperature range: today 45-68; Wednesday 41-61. Details, page 78.

XV... No. 43,195

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1978

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## CAREY SAYS PACT TRANSIT WAGE JUST BE REVISED

### Mayor Acts on Legal Opinion Lefkowitz Calling Contract Illegal Because of Raises

By LEE DEMBART  
The agreement will now have to go back to bargaining," Mr. Carey said yesterday. "My hope and expectation is that they will rewrite the agreement that it conforms to law."  
Every delay in approving the contract brings closer the July 1 deadline that the union was granted for receiving the first cost-of-living payment. Under the agreement, if the money is not paid on time, the union can tear up the contract and call a strike, just before the Democratic National Convention opens here.  
In addition, most city workers' contracts expire on July 1, and if the Lefkowitz decision is extended to them and they are denied cost-of-living raises, they could walk out then, too.  
Mr. Carey was hopeful yesterday that the transit union would not have to go back to Square 1 in working out a new agreement. "This does not have to become a full-scale re-negotiation," he said, indicating that deferring the cost-of-living raise was one possibility, though not the only one.  
"There are many ways of resolving this problem, and I don't want to foreclose any of them," the Governor said. "That will be up to the M.T.A. and the union."  
Earlier, Matthew Guinan, president of the union, took a wait-and-see attitude, mainly because of a large, disloyal bureaucracy, disaffected from Reid.  
Rumors about Mr. Reid's resignation have been circulating for several weeks in Albany and many have found a way into the news.  
Mr. Reid and the Governor have never been especially close, and a good working relationship between the two did not develop in the months that followed Mr. Reid's appointment.  
Mr. Reid competed with Mr. Carey and others for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1974 but dropped out of the race and eventually endorsed and campaigned for Mr. Carey.  
Sources on the Governor's staff said that the quality of leadership that I feel to be essential to carry forward the work we have begun and to meet the new challenges of the future.  
A spokesman for the Governor was unable to confirm that the resignation announcement was expected, but he indicated his belief that the department was in "a desperate condition because of a large, disloyal bureaucracy, disaffected from Reid."  
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Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota Democrat, chatting with Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey, in a Senate office building corridor yesterday.

## Humphrey May Attempt to Stop Carter, But Few in Party Think He Can Succeed

By R.W. APPLE JR.  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 28—Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota appeared poised tonight to undertake a limited effort to halt Jimmy Carter short of the Democratic Presidential nomination, but there were few in the party who gave their long-time hero much chance of success.  
Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, in the view of most Democratic leaders, were reduced by their multiple defeats to the role of spoilers. That left Mr. Carter without major active opposition as he headed into five primaries in six days.  
Speaking on national television on the morning after the former Georgia Governor's smashing victory in the Pennsylvania primary, Mr. Humphrey said he "might want to give consideration" to forming a committee to seek the support of uncommitted delegates, pending his decision on whether to enter the campaign actively after the last primaries June 8.  
Later, reportedly still clinging to his resolve not to enter the New Jersey primary, for which the deadline is tomorrow, Mr. Humphrey met with Robert E. Short, a Minneapolis trucking executive.  
Carrying suits and suitcase, Jimmy Carter leaves hotel in Philadelphia after commenting on Tuesday's victory.



Carrying suits and suitcase, Jimmy Carter leaves hotel in Philadelphia after commenting on Tuesday's victory.

## INTELLIGENCE PANEL FINDS F.B.I. AND OTHER AGENCIES VIOLATED CITIZENS' RIGHTS

### Findings of Senate Panel I.R.S. CURBS URGED

Culpability—Government officials at all levels knowingly took part in illegal activities in a decades-long campaign to which Presidents, Cabinet members and members of Congress "clearly contributed." Presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt onward, and their aides, have requested or accepted from the F.B.I. politically useful information about opponents and critics.  
Scope—The F.B.I., C.I.A., I.R.S., Army Intelligence and other agencies created files on more than half a million United States citizens, opened nearly 250,000 pieces of first-class mail, monitored millions of telegrams and overseas telephone calls, listed 26,000 citizens for detention in a national emergency and subjected many private citizens to secret harassment and programs designed to disrupt their lives and destroy their reputations.  
Targets—Groups and individuals subjected to the secret intelligence gathering programs were from all parts of the political and social spectrum. At times the intelligence network focused on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Ku Klux Klan, anti-Vietnam war groups, the John Birch Society and the feminist movement. Individual targets included the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, congressmen, senators and, at one point, the mail of former President Richard M. Nixon.  
Reforms—The committee proposed sharply restricting Investigative Activities of the Internal Revenue Service and military intelligence. It urged a ban on wiretaps, mail openings and unauthorized entries by the Central Intelligence Agency. All domestic noncriminal intelligence work would be vested in the F.B.I. and monitored by Congress.

## I.R.S. CURBS URGED Major Reform of All Surveillance at Home Proposed

By JOHN M. CREWDSON  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 28—Domestic intelligence agencies, principally the Federal Bureau of Investigation, consciously and repeatedly violated the laws and the Constitution in investigating the political activities of hundreds of thousands of American citizens, many of them law-abiding, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence declared today.  
In a sharply worded report summarizing its 15-month examination of government spying, the committee said that the agencies had violated the Constitution and the laws of the United States in a variety of ways.  
The committee rebuked the F.B.I. and other agencies for investigating far too many people, often for the wrong reasons or none at all; for employing as a matter of course such "illegal" and "questionable" techniques as burglary, mail opening, electronic surveillance and the use of informants, and for having acted largely without the scrutiny or knowledge of Presidents and Attorneys General.  
Church Headed Panel  
The 11-member panel, headed by Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, concluded that a "fundamental reform" of the domestic intelligence community was urgently needed. It proposed that all noncriminal investigations be concentrated in the F.B.I., where they could be closely monitored by Congress and carried out under stringent new safeguards that would protect civil liberties.  
Specifically, the committee recommended that the Internal Revenue Service be restricted to dealing with tax matters, that military security services sharply reduce and restrict their domestic investigations, except generally as they touch military personnel, installations and contractors, and that the Central Intelligence Agency be banned from using electronic surveillance, unauthorized entries or mail openings in this country.  
The C.I.A. operations had been exposed and criticized in an earlier report by a governmental commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller.  
For Court Approval  
More broadly, the recommendations proposed that no Federal intelligence agency be permitted to undertake any activity not explicitly authorized by law, and that court approval be required in advance for the use of such techniques as wiretapping, the opening of first-class mail and unauthorized break-ins by Federal agents.  
Although it put forward 96 detailed recommendations and called for new laws to curb excesses, the committee has not submitted any legislative bills itself. But its report is expected to serve as the basis for action by other Congressional committees.

## Reid Is Quitting State Post Chief of Environment

By RICHARD SEVERO  
The Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, Robert Reid, has tentatively announced his resignation from the post.  
Mr. Reid, who has been in the post since 1974, is expected to leave his post in the next few weeks. He had already had a long and difficult time of it, and his resignation was expected to be announced in the next few weeks.  
Mr. Reid's resignation comes at a time when the Governor is expected to announce a new cabinet. It is believed that Mr. Reid will be replaced by a more experienced administrator.  
The resignation of Mr. Reid is seen as a major setback for the Department of Environmental Conservation. Mr. Reid had been a strong proponent of environmental protection and had worked hard to improve the department's effectiveness.  
The resignation of Mr. Reid is also seen as a reflection of the difficulties facing the Governor's administration. The Governor has been criticized for his handling of the state's economy and for his appointment of Mr. Reid to the post of Commissioner of Environmental Conservation.  
The resignation of Mr. Reid is expected to be announced in the next few weeks. It is believed that Mr. Reid will be replaced by a more experienced administrator.

## GENERAL MOTORS SHOWS BIG PROFIT

By AGIS SALPUKAS  
Special to The New York Times  
DETROIT, April 28—The General Motors Corporation, recovering from the depressed earnings of a year ago when the auto industry was in a severe slump, reported a sharp rise in first-quarter earnings yesterday to \$800 million, or \$2.78 a share.  
The G.M. report dramatizes the comeback from the recession of not only the auto industry but also business in general. Net income of the world's largest automaker was only slightly below the record first-quarter total of \$817 million in 1973. In last year's first quarter, G.M. earned \$58 million, or 20 cents a share.  
Thomas A. Murphy, chairman of G.M., and Elliott M. Estes, president, said that a brisk recovery of the auto industry was being sparked by a "sharp upturn in consumer confidence, rising employment and continued gain in real personal income."  
G.M. reported that sales of cars and trucks for the first quarter totaled 2,121,000 units, up 54 percent over the first quarter of 1975, when sales totaled 1,375,000 units.  
The executives said that an increase in the number of cars and trucks being sold is a sign of a strong economy. They also noted that the company's profit margin has improved significantly over the past few years.  
The report also showed that G.M. has a strong backlog of orders for the second quarter. This is a sign of continued demand for the company's products.  
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## Soviet Is Purchasing \$400 Million Worth Of American Grains

By WILLIAM ROBBINS  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 28—The Soviet Union, in a long-awaited re-entry into the United States market, has bought 3.1 million tons, or 122 million bushels, of corn and 300,000 tons, or 11 million bushels, of wheat, the Department of Agriculture announced today.  
The sales were made in three separate deals by the largest American grain trading houses, Cargill, the Continental Grain Company and Cook Industries.  
No dollar value was announced for the agreements, but on the basis of current prices for contracts in commodity markets, the deals would be worth a total of more than \$400 million.  
Today's sales follow the Soviet purchase of two million tons of wheat just yesterday from Canada and one million from Australia, and a high United States Agriculture Department official said today that still more sales were considered likely.  
"Discussions are still going on, and I expect further sales," said Richard E. Bell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.  
The Agriculture Department has long expected and hoped for such deals because of large expected carryovers of both wheat and corn and recent price declines, which have disturbed farmers.  
Department officials here stressed that the new sales would be a major step toward normalizing trade relations between the two countries.

## N.A.A.C.P. CHECKED 25 YEARS BY F.B.I.

No Illegal Activities Found  
—Women's Movement Also Monitored by Bureau  
By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 28—The Federal Bureau of Investigation spent 25 years monitoring the "wholly lawful political activity" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the ground that it was conducting a search for Communist infiltration, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence disclosed today.  
The committee also said that the bureau had infiltrated the feminist movement and made targets of such groups as the Christian Front and the conservative American Christian Action Council, led by the Rev. Carl D. McIntire.  
Army domestic intelligence operations opened files on numerous groups seeking peaceful change, including the John Birch Society, the Young Americans for Freedom, the National Organization of Women, the National Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Business Executives to End the War in Vietnam and the N.A.A.C.P.  
In its 341-page report on domestic intelligence activities, the Senate committee cited these as demonstrations that "large numbers of law-abiding Americans and lawful domestic groups were subjected to unwarranted surveillance and harassment by Federal agents."  
The committee also criticized the FBI for its failure to disclose the extent of its surveillance of the N.A.A.C.P. and other groups. It urged that the FBI be required to disclose the names of all individuals and organizations under surveillance, and that the FBI be required to disclose the nature and extent of its surveillance activities.

## Sanitation Dept. to Test Fit-Motivation System

By FRANCIS X. CLINES  
The administration is expected to establish a profit-motivation system for city employees, according to a report by the Sanitation Department.  
The system would be based on the idea of rewarding employees for their performance. It would be a major step toward improving the efficiency of the city's sanitation department.  
The report also said that the city is planning to hire more workers to handle the increased workload. It also said that the city is planning to invest in new equipment to improve the sanitation department's operations.  
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## Contrast in Appeal Shown By Carter and Humphrey

By ROBERT REINHOLD  
and loyal bloc of Democrats who prefer Mr. Humphrey, the veteran party figure and former Vice President who is available but has not entered any primaries.  
Now that Mr. Carter's two chief rivals, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, appear nearly out of the race, party leaders are wondering how Mr. Carter will attract voters from two very different groups within the party's rank and file.  
The Carter backers are likely to be younger than the Humphrey people, more middle class, have somewhat higher incomes, come from small towns and rural areas, and are slightly conservative on many issues, particularly concerning the size and role of government. In short, they make up the sizable but less-loyal fringes of the party, those likely to desert to the Republicans in November if unhappy with the Democratic choice.  
The Humphrey supporters are more likely than the Carter people to come from blue-collar, lower-income and unlovely backgrounds, to live in large cities and hold somewhat more liberal views on issues, especially key economic ones like Federal job guarantees. They are, in sum, old Roosevelt Democrats.  
And the problem for those who would stop Mr. Carter, the former Georgia Governor whose almost evangelical campaign has propelled him to one of the most spectacular political ascents in recent history, is that there appears to be no one left formally in the race who can rally the substantial

## Indian Court Upholds Political Jailings

By WILLIAM BORDERS  
Special to The New York Times  
NEW DELHI, April 28—The Supreme Court of India today upheld the right of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Government to imprison political opponents without court hearings.  
The long-awaited ruling, which followed two months of comprehensive oral arguments, was a milestone in the dismantling of India's democratic institutions, which began with the declaration last June of a state of emergency.  
To Prime Minister Gandhi's opponents, especially the thousands who have been jailed over the last 10 months, it came as a major defeat.  
"It's the final blow," a dispirited opposition lawyer said this morning on the pink and yellow sandstone steps of the Supreme Court building. "This case was our last hope, and now that hope is gone."  
In its 4-to-1 ruling, the court held that the traditional right of habeas corpus, which guarantees a prisoner a court hearing as a safeguard against illegal arrest, was suspended in India for the duration of the state of emergency. Under the Constitution, the state of emergency can last as long as the Government wishes.  
"Liberty is confined and controlled by law," Chief Justice A. N. Ray declared, outlining the basic argument of the majority. "It is not an absolute freedom. If extraordinary powers are given [to the Government] they are given because the emergency is extraordinary."  
An outspoken dissenting opinion by Justice H. R. Khanna, who quoted from Plato, Magna Carta and the American Declaration of Independence, and recalled that "in a purely formal sense, even the most organized mass murders of the Nazi regime qualify as law."  
As 14 ceiling fans whirred overhead and the young lawyers who had crowded into the dim courtroom leaned forward to hear, Justice Khanna continued, reading from his opinion:  
"The power of the courts to issue a writ of habeas corpus is regarded as one of the most important characteristics of democratic states under the rule of law. The principle that no one shall be deprived of his life or liberty without the authority of law is rooted in the conscience."  
Continued on Page 3, Column 1

## Queen Anne's Tree Recreated


QUEEN ANNE'S TREE RECREATED  
A 60-foot tree, built in Scotland and placed in New York City, was dedicated today by the Queen Anne's Tree Society.  
The tree, which was planted in 1703, was a gift from Queen Anne to the city of New York. It was one of the first trees planted in the city and was a symbol of the city's growth and development.  
The tree was destroyed in 1850 and has since been recreated. It is now a major attraction in the city and is a symbol of the city's history and heritage.  
The tree is located in the city of New York and is a major attraction. It is a symbol of the city's history and heritage.

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# Madrid Announces a Voting Timetable

## Referendum Is Set for October and General Election Next Year

By HENRY GUNGER  
Special to The New York Times

MADRID, April 28—Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro announced tonight that a referendum on proposed constitutional changes would be held in October in preparation for general elections at the beginning of next year.

But he rejected opposition demands for an immediate break with the past and for a new constitution that would sweep away the institutions of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Addressing the nation on radio and television, the Prime Minister called on Parliament, one of the principal centers of conservative opposition to reform, to complete work on legislation in time to allow King Juan Carlos I to submit the proposed changes in the parliamentary system and in the manner of succession to the throne to a referendum in October.

The legislative elections that he said would then be called would be the first since February 1936.



Spain's Prime Minister, Carlos Arias Navarro, taping a televised speech at his office in Madrid yesterday.

**Two-House Legislature**

A two-chamber legislature will be formed, the Prime Minister said, with the lower house, or Congress, elected "by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage."

He said that this body would consist of "representatives of the family," the family, the municipality and an economic grouping known as the syndicate have been the bases of representation.

The Prime Minister said that the Government would complete drafting all the reform legislation by May 15, except for an electoral law, which would be sent to Parliament before July 15.

New rules were recently imposed on Parliament aimed at limiting debate and preventing delaying tactics.

The measures that the legislators are due to have before them by May 15 will consist of a bill widening the right of assembly, a bill providing for political parties with the major exception of the Communists, one modifying the penal code to make it compatible with new freedoms, a bill modifying Parliament and one lowering the age for assuming the throne from 30 to 18 and allowing women to reign.

Spain's Prime Minister, Carlos Arias Navarro, taping a televised speech at his office in Madrid yesterday.

Spain's most popular weekly, *Cambio 16*, was ordered today to remove an editorial saying that there was "a grave constitutional crisis" because the Prime Minister was holding up reform and the King was unable to remove him, Mr. Arias strongly praised the new monarchy, and as if to underline the point, a photograph of the King was a prominent part of the background as the Prime Minister spoke from his desk.

In an effort to characterize the opposition to him as a Communist plot, Mr. Arias asserted that the strikes had been "minutely prepared" and ordered and financed from outside the country. He said that the 50 million man-hours lost were "a very grave attack" on the national economy and "a shameful betrayal of our people."

In keeping with this attitude, tough tactics are being used on the opposition, part of which had asked permission to stage peaceful worker demonstrations in various cities Saturday in observance of May Day. All requests have been denied on the ground that they threatened public order, and scores of people have been arrested as "subversives" for planning such demonstrations.

Last night three major labor organizations—the Socialist-backed General Union of Workers, the Communist-influenced Workers Commissions and the Independent Socialist Workers Union—said that May 1 should be a "peaceful and festive" occasion. But they apparently were unable to agree on joint action and announced that each would stage its own rallies.



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### Need Voter Approval

The last two bills represent constitutional changes and would require voter approval.

Under the proposed changes, the upper house, the Senate, would be a co-appointed chamber with Franco-appointed holders of the old regime's National Movement, an all-embracing political body, appointees of the King and other members whom Mr. Arias did not specify. Presumably they would represent economic and professional groups and possibly any regional entities that may be set up. Municipal elections would follow the legislative elections.

Mr. Arias denied charges that he was dragging his feet with such a program. His timetable does not conform with that outlined by a Liberal wing of the Government, headed by Foreign Minister José María de Areilza, who had called for a referendum in June and elections in the fall. Sources in the Ministry of the Interior said that one major obstacle to such a quick vote was the need to bring voter rolls up to date.

### Two Major Issues

The Prime Minister offered no timetable for the resolution of two major issues in Spain. These are reform of the present state-controlled syndicates to create free trade unions and the reform of regions to allow for local autonomy, notably in Catalonia and the Basque country. He said that the Government would wait for proposals from the syndicate organization on how it intended to reform itself and from special Government-appointed commissions that are now studying the Catalanian and Basque questions.

Mr. Arias had not spoken directly to the country since last November, when he announced the death of Franco. In January he outlined his Government's program to Parliament but in vague terms.

His long silence, particularly during the widespread labor unrest and violence in the first three months of the year, had been much criticized, and he took oote of this at the very start of his speech tonight.

### The Proceedings in the U.N. Today

April 29, 1976

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
Subcommittee on Petitions of Decolonization Committee—10:30 A.M.  
Committee on Financial Emergency—3 P.M.  
Commission on International Trade Law—10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**  
Meets at 10:30 A.M.  
Social Committee—3 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

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### 4 Black Cabinet Ministers Take the Oath in Rhodesia



Ian D. Smith of Rhodesia talking in Salisbury yesterday with tribal chiefs he appointed to his Cabinet. On left, they are: T. C. Mangwende, Zefania Charumbira, J. S. Chirau and Kayisa Ndiweni.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 28 (Reuters)—Four tribal chiefs took oath of office today as the first black members of the Rhodesian Cabinet.

The appointments by Prime Minister Ian D. Smith have been denounced by black nationalists as meaningless.

Three black deputy ministers were also named and three more will be appointed later. Their specific posts were not announced. But all 10 appointees will have responsibility in African affairs, including education and agriculture.

They are conservatives opposed to the growing guerrilla war being waged from bases in Mozambique.

The four chiefs, sworn in by President John Wrathall at Government House, seemed unsure of what their jobs would be. Mr. Smith was overheard assuring them that they would be told their duties in due course and apologizing for the haste with which the swearing-

in ceremony had been arranged.

The nationalists, who demand immediate black majority rule in this breakaway British colony, called the move an empty gesture when Mr. Smith unveiled his plan in a broadcast last night.

The most senior of the four chiefs is Jeremiah Chirau, 52 years old, who is president of the Council of Chiefs.

Uncertain of Their Duties

He and Chief Tafirenyika Mangwende will deal with affairs of Rhodesia's majority tribe, the Mashona. Chiefs Kayisa Ndiweni and Zefania Charumbira will look after the other big tribe, the Matabele.

All four are already members of the Senate and receive government stipends and allowances. A government statement said that as Cabinet ministers, they would "enjoy equal status

with their European colleagues," but observers doubt whether they will sit on all Cabinet sessions.

Chief Chirau, speaking in the Shona language on Rhodesian television tonight, said: "We thank the Government for the faith they have placed in us by these appointments.

"It is an important step forward.

"The African people have now come of age by accepting their share of government, which has been given to them. The position of the chiefs as the true representatives of the people has now been recognized."

The three deputy ministers are tribally elected members of the lower house, or National Assembly.

U.S. Is Dubious

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—The United States does not believe that Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's formula for bringing blacks into his Government meets its conception of representative government for Rhodesia, a State Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Frederick Z. Brown, said that it would be "most surprising if Smith's action were accepted as a step forward by any representative of the Rhodesian majority."

"Most certainly it would not meet our conception of what representative government means," Mr. Brown said.

### The Tribal Chiefs on Smith's Team

**Jeremiah Chirau**  
Chief Jeremiah Chirau, 52, president of the Council of Chiefs, has three wives and 10 children and holds the Rhodesian Independence Commemorative Decoration and the 1939-45 war medal.

**Tafirenyika Mangwende**  
Chief Tafirenyika Mangwende, 41, married with four children, was a teacher for 12 years. He was the center of a controversy when he was appointed chief in 1969. His predecessor was elected by the tribe in the traditional way but was deposed by the Government of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith, partly because he was an ardent African nationalist.

**Kayisa Ndiweni**  
Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, 59, married with four sons and seven daughters, has the most political experience of the four Cabinet appointees. He was a member of the Southern Rhodesia delegation at talks in London in 1960 on the now-defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the following year was a member of the constitutional council.

**Zefania Charumbira**  
Chief Zefania Charumbira, who was elected to the Senate, reached his current tribal status last year.

### er Offers U.S. Help in Rhodesia Negotiations

re, April 28 (Reuters)—Secretary of State Kissinger offered the United States to assist the Rhodesian Government in negotiations with the African nationalists.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States had not complained to Ghana, Nigeria or the Soviet Union over the cancellation, saying the decision was up to Ghana.

In answer to another question, he said he did not think it was in the power of the Soviet Union to sabotage his two-week African tour.

**Ghana Denies Pressure**  
ACCRA, Ghana, April 28 (Reuters)—Ghana today denied that its cancellation of a visit here by Secretary of State Kissinger resulted, partly from foreign influence, especially from the Soviet Union.

The Ghana News Agency quoted an official statement saying unforeseen circumstances had made Mr. Kissinger's visit inappropriate.

"Speculation that foreign influence had been brought to bear on the Government to cancel this visit is wholly unfounded," the statement said.

Mr. Kissinger also voiced regret that "certain foreign countries" had applied pressure on Ghana to cancel his visit there, which was to have begun tomorrow. The Secretary of State is staying in Zaire an extra 24 hours as a result.

He did not name the countries, but United States officials have identified them as the Soviet Union and Nigeria, which earlier canceled a planned Kissinger visit to Lagos.

Ghana, which was added to the list to replace Nigeria, informed the United States yesterday that its head of state, Col. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, was ill. United States officials discount that reason.

In response to a question, Mr. Kissinger said the United States had not complained to Ghana, Nigeria or the Soviet Union over the cancellation, saying the decision was up to Ghana.

Mr. Kissinger also voiced regret that "certain foreign countries" had applied pressure on Ghana to cancel his visit there, which was to have begun tomorrow. The Secretary of State is staying in Zaire an extra 24 hours as a result.

He did not name the countries, but United States officials

### World Complains of Lag in Trade Talks

chairman, Manuel Pérez Guerrero of Venezuela, on the eve of the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which opens next week in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Paris dialogue, formally known as the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, was organized after much procedural wrangling last year and went into its first sessions in January.

Initially progress was reported on procedural questions in commissions set up to concentrate on development aid, raw materials, energy and finance.

But as the talks entered such substantive areas as price-support proposals for third-world export commodities, the atmosphere degenerated.

Conference sources said some third-world delegations had become so angered by the lack of progress that they threatened to stage a walkout.

"If we continue at the present pace, we will get nowhere," Mr. Pérez Guerrero told reporters. But he insisted that third-world countries did not foresee any walkout. The dialogue has been organized to run through to the end of the year.

On the other side of the table are 16 industrial countries, including the nine in Western Europe's Common Market.

Stephen W. Bosworth, chief of the American delegation, said that as far as the United States was concerned, "the pace and progress were going along quite well."

He said the dialogue was still in its first phase of "seeking a common analysis of the problems."

Hironichi Miyazaki of Japan spoke of "varying degrees of dissatisfaction" but added that this was "a natural thing" because "one cannot oversimplify."

Today's statement was a reaction of developing countries to what they considered to be an inadequate response from the industrial nations to proposals for an integrated system of buffer stocks and price-regulating mechanisms for 18 commodities.

The commodities, including cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar, fibers, jute, cotton, rubber, copper and tin, represent three quarters of the export trade of the third world.

### The tee... Italian style.

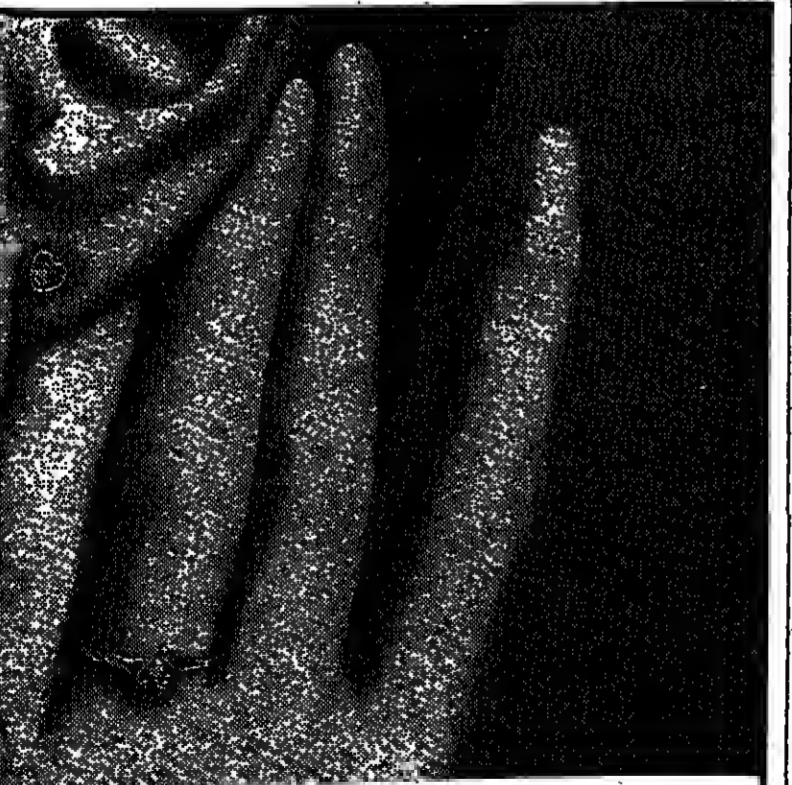
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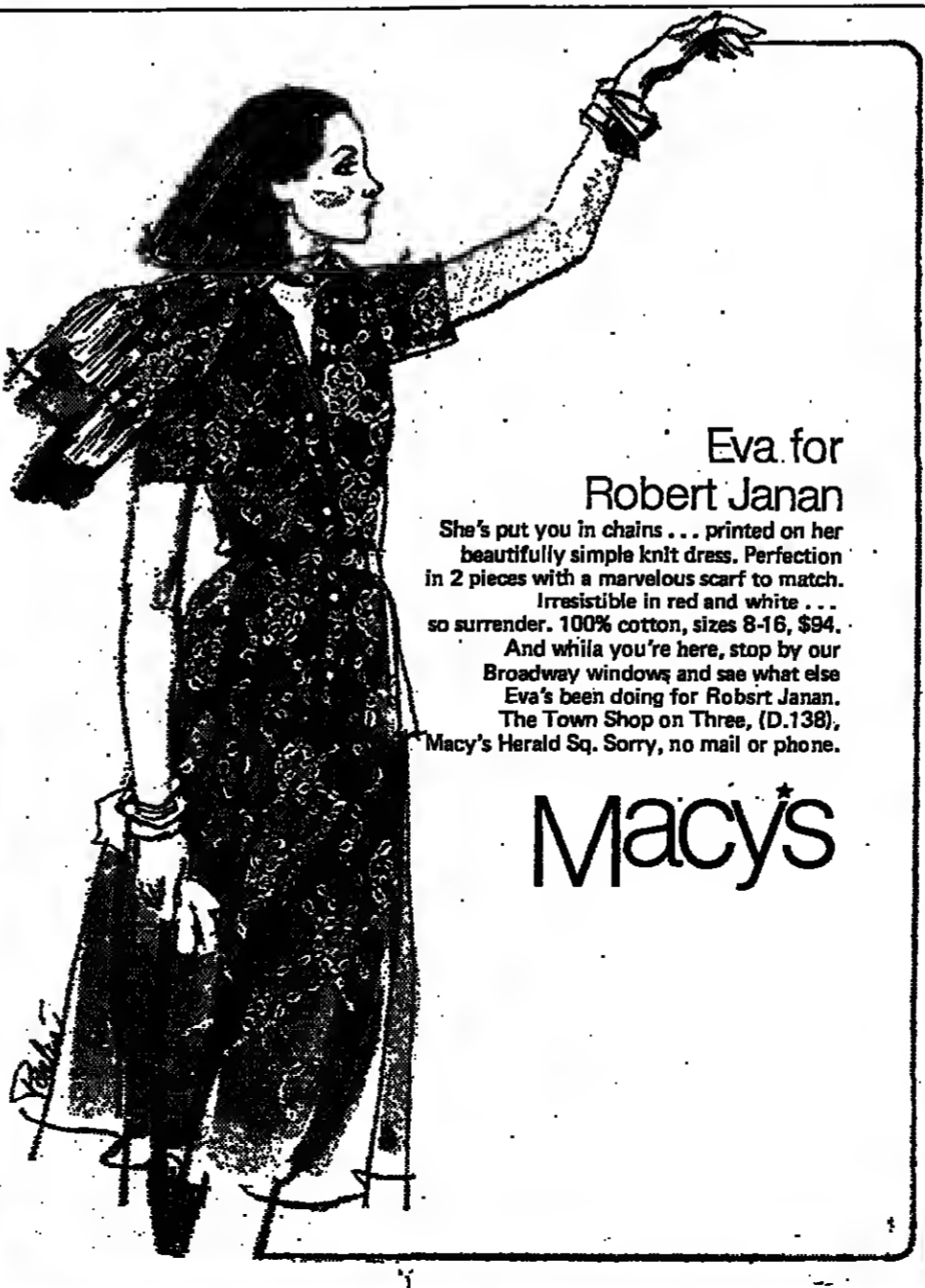


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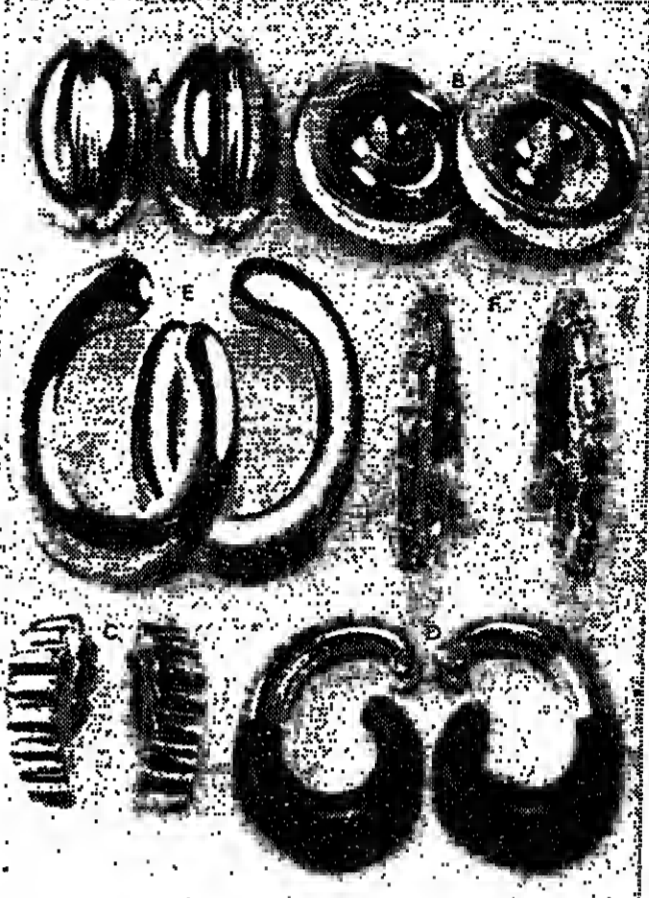


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### BERGDORF GOODMAN



## Soviet Asian City Overcomes Environmental Perils

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN  
Special to The New York Times

ALMA-ATA, U.S.S.R.—The snow-covered peaks of the Tien Shan range supply south of this capital of Kazakhstan, offering a stunning view from almost every street.

In the foothills, stately clusters of Tien Shan spruce give way to the knobby apple trees from which Alma-Ata derives its name, "Alma" being the Kazakh word for "apple." North of the city, the land flattens into the vast steppes of Central Asia, creating a locality of contrasts akin to that of Denver.

A deceptive natural beauty graces Alma-Ata, for the same geography has also threatened the city's existence. The relatively young Tien Shan is prone to earthquakes. And the waters tumbling down from the mountain glaciers in summer have triggered gigantic mudslides that have descended occasionally with disastrous consequences.

The city's population, now grown to 800,000, has learned to cope with the unstable environment. A set of controversial explosions a decade ago threw up a mighty protective dam that is still being doggedly improved. And earthquake-proof construction innovations are giving Alma-Ata a high-rise look that was once considered foolhardy.

Buildings of 12 stories "The most important problem is our seismic zone," explained the city's architect, Adambek K. Kapanov. The last quake, a moderate one, was experienced a little more than a year ago. But earthquakes in 1887 and 1911 leveled much of the city, and even three decades ago, only single-story wood houses were put up.

Now the average height of new buildings is five stories, with a few built to 12 stories. This is done in part by securing the buildings on reinforced concrete pilings, adding iron gridwork up to window level and using lightweight prefabricated wall panels.

Perhaps the boldest venture is a 25-story hotel now being constructed to withstand a severe earthquake of 8 points on a 12-point scale. A single monolithic core sustains the building, which is built in an oval configuration using sliding form construction for added strength.

"Of course, it takes longer and is more expensive to build like this," said the Kazakh architect. He estimated that costs ran 10 to 15 percent higher than for normal construction.



The New York Times/April 29, 1976

people. A more recent mud avalanche in 1963 emptied Lake Issyk, a popular nearby vacation site.

"We lived in constant fear," explained one longtime resident. "There was a panic factor, because there were children's summer camps in the mountains, and people were afraid there would not be time to evacuate them."

In 1966, engineers set off 5,200 tons of dynamite to blast a mountainside into the Medeo gorge of the Little Almatinka River, a usual channel for the avalanches. The explosion had been strongly opposed by some residents, including 14 prominent scientists, who feared that it could cause an earthquake.

"Nobody wanted to take responsibility," recalled one engineer familiar with the project. "If someone signed the paper and something went wrong, he would be held responsible."

The matter was taken to Moscow for a decision

by Mstislav V. Keldysh, then President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The explosion did in fact produce some tremors.

"It was a difficult decision but it was still correct," said Mr. Kapanov. A subsequent explosion sheared off a mountain on the opposite side of the gorge.

The critical test of the 330-foot-high dam came in 1973, when an estimated 6 million cubic yards of mud spilled into the gorge, ripping up avalanche barriers before it was halted by the dam. "If we hadn't had the dam, it would have swept the city away," insisted a local taxi driver. Mr. Kapanov supposed soberly that "half the city would have been destroyed."

The earthen dam has since been raised to 460 feet and work continues. A recent visit found crews blasting out the holding basin in preparation for summer. A helicopter service also patrols for danger signs.



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### PALME DENOUNCES SWEDISH RIGHTISTS

STOCKHOLM, April 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Olof Palme, a Social Democrat, charged today that "rightist forces are trying to create a rightist reactionary climate" in Sweden by making issues of cases like that of Ingmar Bergman, the film director involved in a tax dispute.

Mr. Palme told interviewers he was sure Mr. Bergman, his "good friend," had not intended a slap at the Social Democrats when the director left Sweden in fury over what he protested was harassment by tax officials.

The Prime Minister deplored Mr. Bergman's departure but said, "Knowing him, one can understand that he subjectively reacts this way."

"I am sure that he will be justly treated in the end and hope he will return to Sweden," Mr. Palme said. But he added, "I am not going to try to persuade him to return."

Mr. Bergman was accused of irregularities concerning his recently sold Swedish film company, Cinematograph, and a Swiss company that was dissolved in 1974.

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These exciting slices of summer should  
remind you of dancing under the stars.  
In the tropics. Especially of drums:  
you know how you feel them  
down to your finger-tips?

And you're on target when  
you think tropical today. Because our  
dark little strokes of drama have  
a deep, hot history. They're copies  
of old prints from the island of  
**Java** in the Far East. (Not far,  
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where we photographed our  
current fashion magazine.)

Picture them now,  
decorating you, while  
**you sway** through  
your own tropical summer.  
And you won't have to  
travel to the Far East  
to find it. Remember, the  
fahrenheit flew to 96 last week.

But there's more news here than  
**primitive**, bright-on-black prints.

Their creators, a California  
company called **Vandor Ltd.**,  
made sure there's pure  
fashion in every line.

The shirred,  
off-your-shoulders  
neckline in our big sketch  
is important. So is the flounced,  
mid-calf skirt. This one's deep red  
flowers printed on **black cotton**.  
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And, of course,  
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on three calls them sun-dresses.

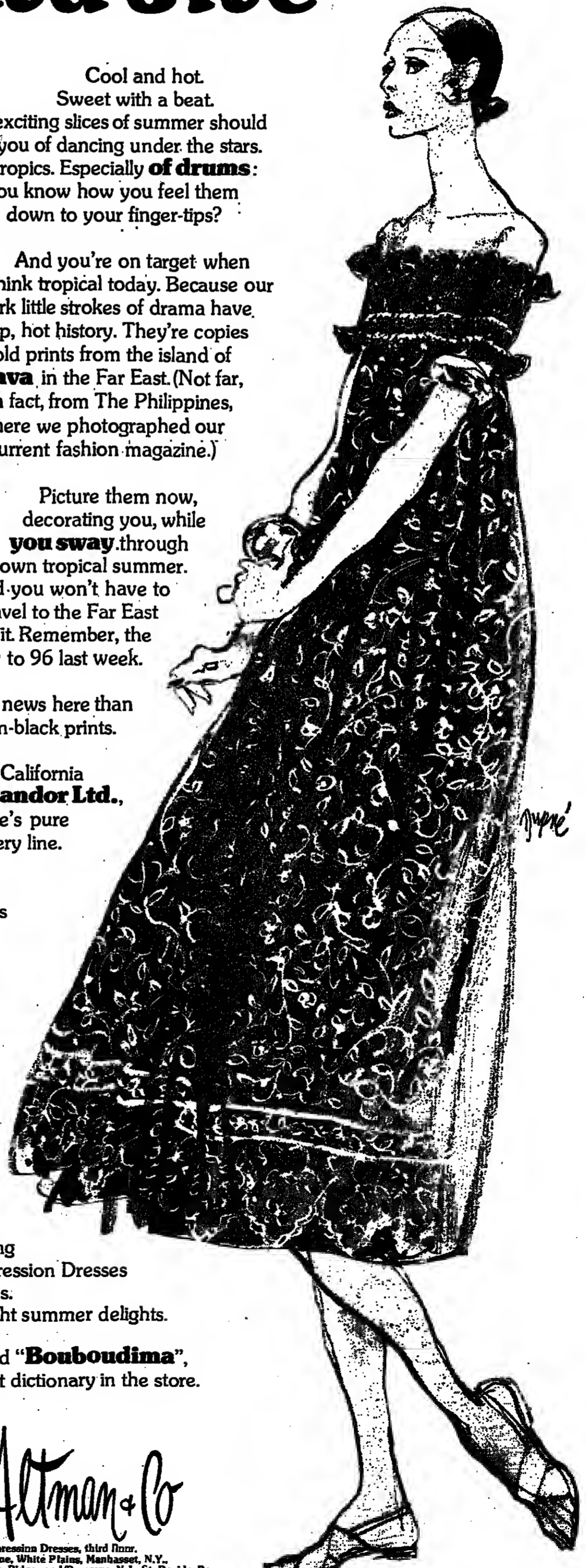
**Conclusion:** they're all-day-all-night summer delights.

By the way, these prints are named "**Bouboudima**",  
a word we can't find in the fattest dictionary in the store.

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# U.S. WARNS AT U.N. ON ZIONISM ISSUE

Scranton Affirms Opposition to Resolution of Last Fall

By PAUL HOFMANN  
Special to The New York Times  
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 28 — The United States reaffirmed today that it "will never accept" an equation of Zionism with racism.

"Zionism is not racism," said the chief American delegate, William W. Scranton, addressing the Economic and Social Council during a debate on the current United Nations Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1973-83.

Zionism, Mr. Scranton contended, "is a justifiable and understandable manifestation of national feeling on the part of a people entitled to a homeland, whose claim to a homeland was recognized by the United Nations almost 30 years ago."

The United States delegate spoke as radical Arab and Communist countries were pressing to link the United Nations project, primarily meant to fight the system of separation of races in South Africa and Rhodesia, to an anti-Zionism resolution adopted last fall by the General Assembly by a 72-to-35 vote, with 32 abstentions.

The resolution condemned Zionism as "a form of racism and racial discrimination." The United States declared then that it would never recognize the resolution.

Today, Mr. Scranton called the anti-Zionism resolution "unwise, unjust and completely unacceptable."

### 'A View Strongly Held'

He told the 54-country Council that the rejection of the text was out of the policy of a particular Administration at a particular moment, but "a view strongly held throughout the Congress, the executive branch and the nation."

Mr. Scranton affirmed that the United States felt so strongly about the anti-Zionism resolution that it had decided it could no longer participate in the United Nations program against racism and could not attend a planned apartheid conference in Ghana in 1978 unless all references to the resolution were dropped.

During the racism debate in the Council, which opened last week, Arab and Communist speakers brought up the Zionism issue in connection with what they said was increased collaboration between Israel and South Africa.

Jordan's chief delegate, Sherif A. Hamid Sharaf, who spoke after Mr. Scranton, said that the anti-Zionism resolution was "a step in the right direction morally and politically. He spoke of an "inseparable link" between the aspirations of the black majorities in South Africa and Rhodesia and those of the Palestinians.

## Lebanese Banker Backed by Syrians Seeks Presidency

By JAMES M. MARKHAM  
Special to The New York Times  
BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 28 — With the Lebanese Parliament scheduled to choose a new President in three days, a banker who has the backing of Syria and a "major" right-wing faction here announced his candidacy today.

The announcement, by Elias Sarkis, the head of the Central Bank, came during a day of scattered shelling and sniper fire and after a night filled with gunfire. The violence, despite the latest cease-fire, raised doubts whether the members of Parliament would assemble on Saturday to choose a successor to President Suleiman Franjeh.

Tonight, the left-of-center alliance headed by Kamal Jumhlat, the Moslem Druse chief-tain and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, demanded that the special session be postponed to lift what it called "foreign pressures" on the election. The language of the statement left little doubt that Mr. Jumhlat and his allies were referring to Syria.

The statement asserted that the leftists would do their "utmost to prevent the arrival of a new president" who, it contended, would continue what it called a "conspiracy against the Lebanese leftists and their Palestinian allies."

Mr. Sarkis is a 51-year-old lawyer who served as the right-hand man of the late President Fuad Chehab after the 1958 election and lost to Mr. Franjeh in the 1970 election by one vote.

He said at a news conference that a "new Lebanon" should emerge after the year-long civil war between Christians and Moslems and leftists and rightists.

Mr. Sarkis went out of his way to praise "fraternal Syria" which he said, hoped to "restore security and stability to the country."

The principal rival of Mr. Sarkis is Raymond Edeh, an outspoken 63-year-old political leader who has the support of a number of Moslem Deputies and the backing of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Both men are Maronite Catholics, the religious community that by tradition holds the presidency.

Pierre Gemayel, head of the right-wing Christian Phalangeist Party, announced his party's support for Mr. Sarkis.

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Spring jacket sweaters, button-front looks in acrylic, 4 styles, two-tones and solids, 36-42 sizes. Better Sweaters. Reg. \$19..\$12.99

Brightly printed skirts, Summer florals or geometrics on dark grounds, 4-gore shapes; for 10-16. Boulevard Sportswear. Reg. \$12..\$8.99

Juniors' denim sportswear, pre-washed cotton denim slacks and skirts; many styles, 5-13 sizes. Place for Juniors. Only..\$12.99

Juniors' tee shirts, Summer pastels and brights in soft cotton-knit shapes; color selection. Place for Juniors. Special..\$3.99

Pampers® disposable diapers Save now on a box of a dozen in overnight weights. Young World. Only..\$8c

Famous maker bra selection: Donald Brooks, Flexees® Maldenform, more. Pastels for 34-40B-C, 34-42D. Figure Fashions. Reg. 6.50-7.50..\$3.99

Leisure shift gowns, lace or embroidery trimmed solids or floral prints; pastels in nylon knit, S-M-L. Sleepwear. Reg. \$9..\$5.99

Bra and bikini coordinates, lace trim nylon bra, fits sizes 32-36; matching bikini for 5-7. Prints or solids. Daywear. Reg. 2.75, 3.75..\$1.59

Lace-edged peffcoats, soft flare in blue or nude solids or print peff; both nylon-tricot, S-M-L. Daywear. Reg. \$6..\$3.99

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Collection of fashion belts, smooth leathers; patents, natural looks. Range of colors, sizes. Belts. Last season \$8-\$10..\$2.99, 2/5.79

Save 50% and more on fashion umbrellas, super sized styles in a variety of prints and colors. Umbrellas. Reg. \$14 and \$16..\$6.99

Superb selection of pierced earrings. Gold or silver tones, also fresh summer whites. Jewelry. Regularly \$3..2/\$5

Men's leather belts. Styles for dresswear, casual wear, jet. All leather. Men's Accessories. Regularly \$7 to \$9..\$2.99

Men's long sleeve, long leg pajamas. Polyester and cotton-coat style. A-B-C-D. Men's Paj. Special purchase..\$6.99

Young men's patch jeans. Windowpane patches of 100 cotton indigo dyed denim. 28. Today's Place. Reg. \$22..\$14.99

Young men's gauze plaid shirts. A bright assortment of spring plaids in cool cotton. Today's Place. Reg. \$13..\$9.99

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Men's Roblee® casuals, sl. oxfords. Glave leather upper, crepe soles. Men's Shoes. Regularly \$32..\$24.90

Men's better leather wallet. Billfolds, tri-folds, passcases, credit card billfolds. Men's Accessories. Reg. \$14 to \$21..\$8

Men's pendants by Erwin P. Goldtone or silvertone design with chains. Men's Jewelry. Regularly \$12..\$3.99

Men's butane lighters. Men's styles on sale in metal, goldtone and silvertone. Some textured. Accessories. Reg. \$6 to \$10..\$3

20% off...entire men's rainwear stock. Trenches, balm lined and unlined. Men's Rain. Reg. \$55 to \$105..\$43.99 to \$83

Men's famous maker neck. Solids, stripes, prints, jacquard in polyester. Great spring color. Neckwear. Reg. 5.50 to 7.50.

Friday and Saturday... two big days to save storewide. Come see the great buys our Assistant Buyers discovered for you.

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J&G Meakin English Ironstone. Discontinued patterns. China. 20-pc. for 4, orig. \$34..\$16.99; 40-pc. for 8, orig. \$64..\$29.99

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Westbend Slo-cooker. With 4-qt. pot, 5 heat settings, glass cover, more. Housewares. Regularly \$20..\$12.99 Add \$2 for delivery.

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Save on Emerson 6000 BTU air conditioner. Great time to buy now for the summer. Major Appliances. Reg. \$220..\$179 Add \$2 for delivery.

110-lb. vinyl weight set. Bars, dumbbells, collars, plates, instructions. Sporting Goods. Regularly \$35..\$19.99 Add \$3 for delivery.

Duraflex freestyle skateboard. Nylon with grobber wheels, double kicktail, more. 27" lang. Sporting Goods. Reg. \$40..\$24.99

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Save \$100 on Whirlpool washer. Big 18 lb. capacity. In white only. Major Appliances. Reg. \$329..\$229 Add \$5 for delivery.

Bell & Howell dual 8 zoom movie projector. Threads film automatically, carrying case. Cameras. Regularly \$125..\$99.99 Add \$2 delivery charge.

Save 50%, 7x35 wide angle binoculars. Wide field of view, case included. Cameras. Regularly \$50..\$24.99 Add \$2 delivery charge.

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All steel 2 drawer file cabinet. Block finish, locking drawer, 29x18x15". Office Furniture. Regularly \$34..\$24.99

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Save 20%, wrought iron replacement cushions. In bamboo pattern or floral. Colors. Summer Furniture. Reg. \$29 and \$32..\$23.20-\$25.60

Save 52% on "Kasper Tulip" bath towels. Irregs. Multi colors on white. If perfect 6.25..\$2.99

Sheer curtain panels from Europe. Machine washable polyester voile, 12" Cornell hem, 5 colors. Curtains. Reg. \$16 to \$23..\$8.99 to \$13.99

Imported crushed white goose feather pillows. Print covers, Standard, queen or king size. Pillows. Special purch..2 for 15.99

Save \$210. Fisher AM/FM 2 or 4 channel stereo. Phono, 2 speakers, 8-track tape player. If purch. sep. 509.85..\$299 Add \$3 for delivery.

Burnes picture frames. Metal, lucite, wood styles in many sizes. Stationery. Special purchase..\$1.99 to \$3.99

Portable 88-key typewriter. Lightweight with lid cover and carrying case. Typewriters. Reg. \$75..\$49.99

Save 42% to 50% on decante. Handblown and cut lead crystal by Block. From Portugal. Glassware. Reg. \$35-\$40..\$19.99

Food warmer. With removable ovenproof liner. Silverplated and sale. Silver. Reg. \$35..\$19.99

Save on Eltrinic Pro 1000 hair blower. Four heat setting controls, concentrator attachment sturdy yet lightweight..\$9.99

Save \$45 on Eureka Power Team Vac. with Roto-Matic noz. Fantastic cleaner. Floor Care. Regularly \$135..\$89.99 Add \$2 for deliv

Save 40% on Italian pasta maker. With 2 rollers for 2 different kinds of pasta. Housewares. Reg. \$40..\$23.99

Sorry, no mail or phone...just hurry in for best selection. Gimbels Broadway at 33rd Street, Gimbels East at 86th Street; also at Westchester, Paramus, Roosevelt Field, Valley Stream, Bridgeport. Fashions also at Bay Shore, Commack, Stamford. Limited quantities.

APR 28 1976



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### ASKS ANEW EAST TALK

#### Resumption of Geneva Talks, in 2 Stages Proposed by Palestinians

A New York Times  
April 28—The Soviet  
Union sounded a new  
note in the resumption  
of the East-West  
conference by proposing that it  
be held in two stages.  
The statement, issued  
by the Soviet side, said that "all the  
questions that  
could be resolved  
in the first stage before  
began searching  
for settlement in the  
second stage."

The Soviet side  
said it would follow a  
format similar to the  
one used in the  
1975 talks when Moscow  
invited the United States  
to convene a

government conference  
on Palestinian  
rights in both sessions,  
it has been un-  
successful. The  
United States,  
however, Washington  
announced a  
preliminary meeting  
to include the  
United States in turn was  
held in Moscow and the  
conference dormant since  
1975. The United States and the  
Soviet Union are co-chairmen  
of the talks, which met  
in December 1973  
and have since  
convened several  
times, which was  
the press agency  
said. The talks  
are part of other govern-  
ment efforts to  
bring about a  
settlement of  
the Arab-Israeli  
conflict. The  
conference was  
the first since  
the Soviet Union  
gave a direct voice in  
the Middle East  
talks. The Soviet  
side has yielded to  
the United States  
diplomacy. The  
United States  
and Egyptian  
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Arabian peninsula,  
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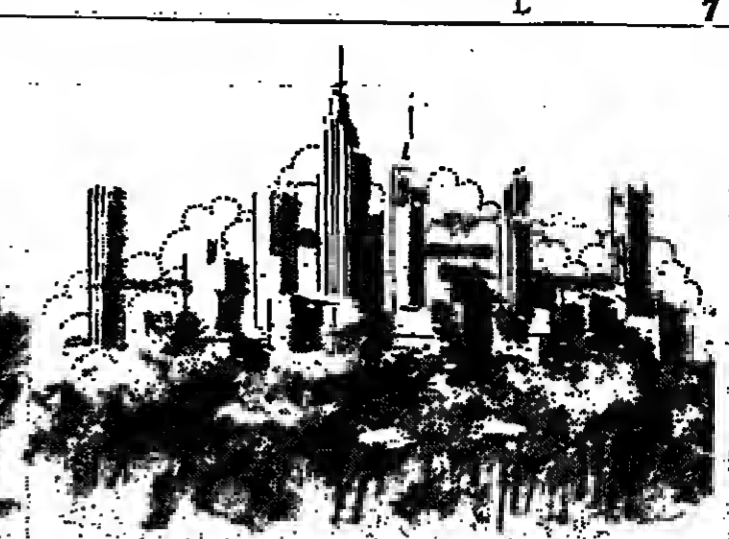
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**New York**, where you can go  
back in time to the Middle Ages at The Cloisters,  
resembling an ancient manastery in  
Fort Tryon Park. Hear medieval music, see  
 Unicorn tapestries and a medieval garden  
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# INDIAN HIGH COURT UPHOLDS JAILINGS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

ation that life and liberty are priceless possessions."

The case had come to the five-judge Supreme Court Panel on Appeals from a half-dozen lower courts around India. The lower court judge in each case had ruled that the right of habeas corpus could not be suspended, even in an emergency. The Government appealed.

In all, the cases involved 43 prisoners, including four Members of Parliament, who were seeking court hearings.

Lawyers said that if the ruling had gone against the Government, hundreds and perhaps thousands of other petitions would have been filed to challenge imprisonment orders. But they said that the verdict in favor of the Government's stand was likely to block any further legal challenge at least for the present.

### Question of Human Rights

At the heart of the case was the question of whether the sweeping emergency powers granted by the Indian Constitution to the Government superseded fundamental human rights. The Government argued that they did.

"A citizen is barred from agitating for any right during the emergency," Attorney General Niree De maintained during the arguments last winter. "There is no personal rights law for the time being."

Under the Constitution, a section roughly similar to the American Bill of Rights is suspended when the President invokes the emergency provisions, as he did last June 26, in the face of what the Government said was a widespread internal conspiracy.

But the lawyers for the prisoners had argued that some rights, like the right to personal liberty, could not be suspended by another section of the Constitution since they had not been granted by the Constitution in the first place.

"Sanctity of life and liberty was not something new when the Constitution was drafted," Justice Khanna declared today, accepting this argument in his minority view. "The principle that no one shall be deprived of his liberty without the authority of law was not the gift of the Constitution. It existed before the coming into force of the Constitution."

### Stress on Emergency

But in that interpretation he was overruled by his fellow judges, who held that the right to a court hearing on the suspension of personal liberty was "conferred" by the Constitution rather than just protected by it.

Therefore, as Justice P. N. Bhagwati put it in a one of the four concurring majority opinions, "no one can move any court for enforcement of the right" as long as the emergency lasts.

Except for the lone dissent, the lengthy opinions generally exhibited confidence in the Government's good faith, both in the declaration of the emergency and in the detention of people it considered to be a threat to internal security.

"The constitutional duty of every government faced with threats of widespread disorder and chaos to meet it with appropriate steps cannot be denied," Justice M. H. Beg wrote. "Every parent has to take appropriate preventive action against those children who may threaten to burn down the house they live in."

Some of the prisoners maintained in court that the reason the Government did not want to detail the charges against them was that the charges were inadequate or spurious.

### Issue of National Security

But the justices generally accepted the Government's contention that grounds for the detention of the political prisoners could not be detailed without endangering the national security.

As Chief Justice Ray put it: "Material and information on which orders of preventive detention are passed necessarily belong to a class of documents whose disclosure would impair the proper functioning of public service and administration. The file relating to a detention order must contain intelligence reports whose confidentiality is beyond reasonable question."

Thus they also upheld a disputed law, enacted last January, that declared the grounds under which anyone was imprisoned to be "matters of state, against the public interest to disclose."

To Justice Khanna, the dissenting judge, that view represented this threat.

"That if any official, even a head constable, capriciously or maliciously arrests a person and detains him indefinitely, the aggrieved person would not be able to seek any relief from the courts."

### Nuclear Pact Gains in Japan

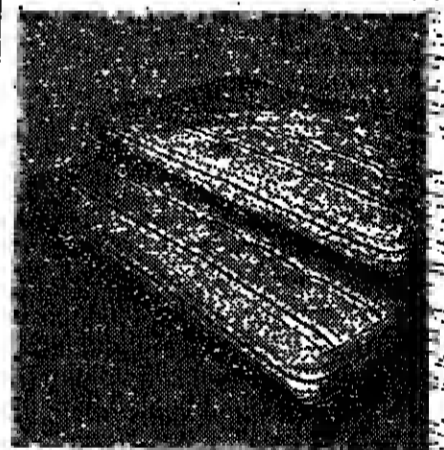
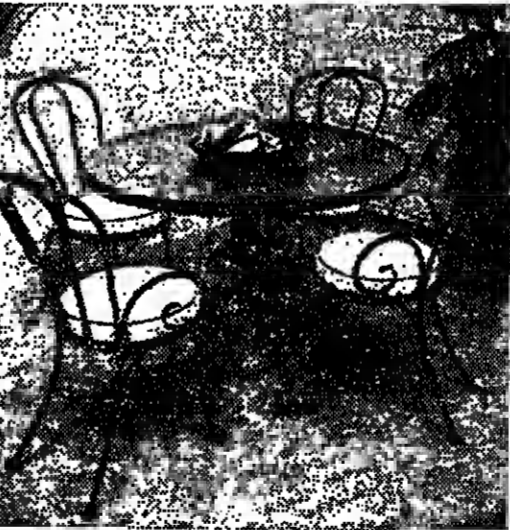
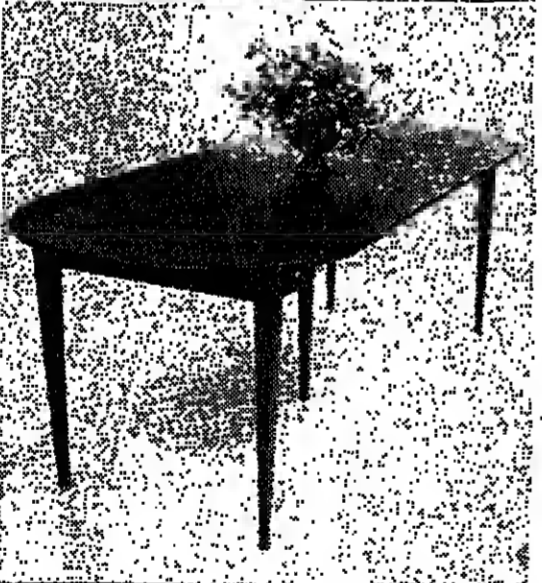
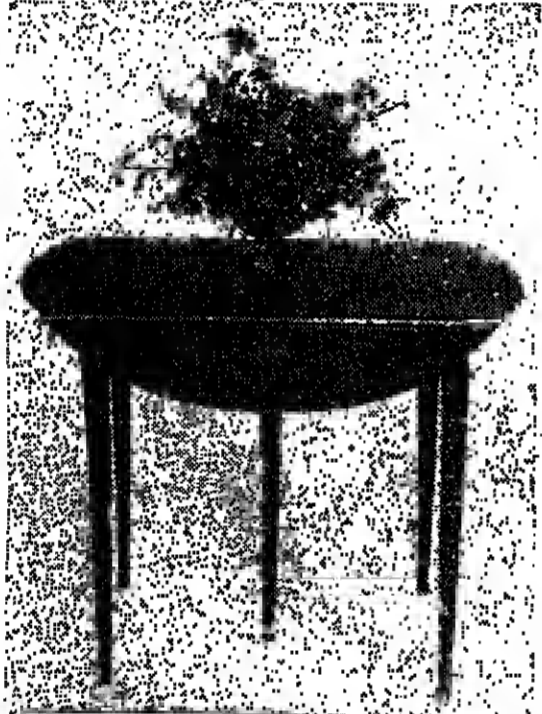
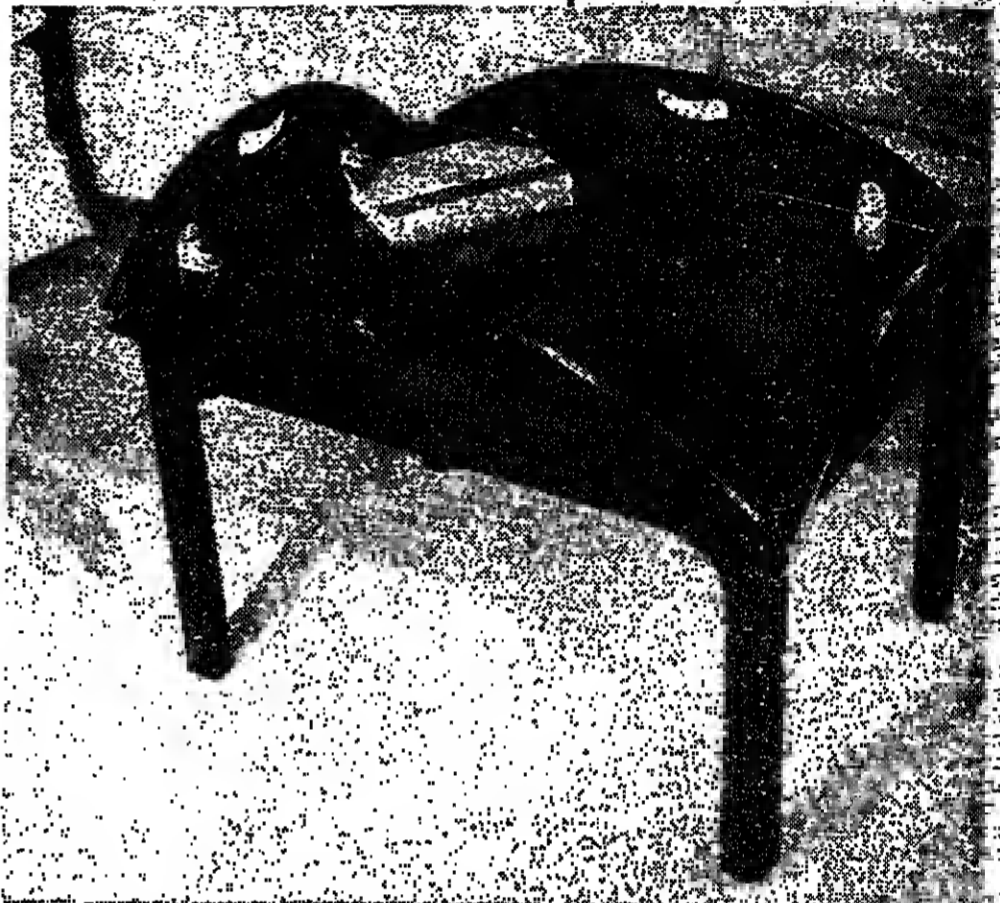
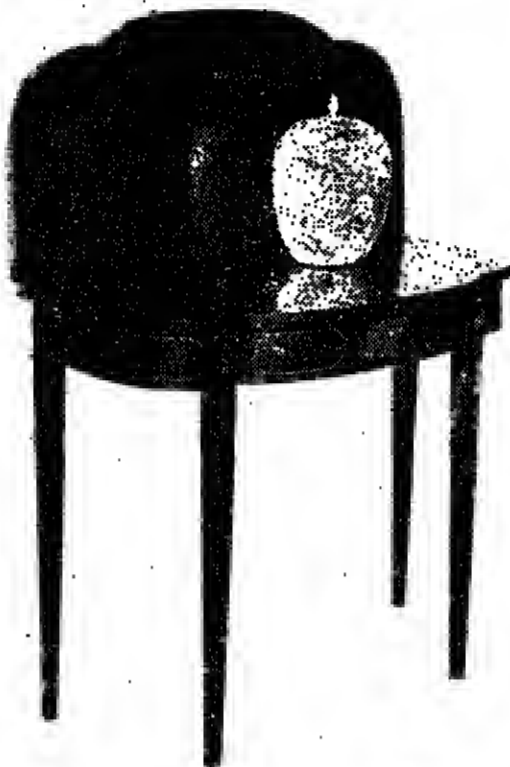
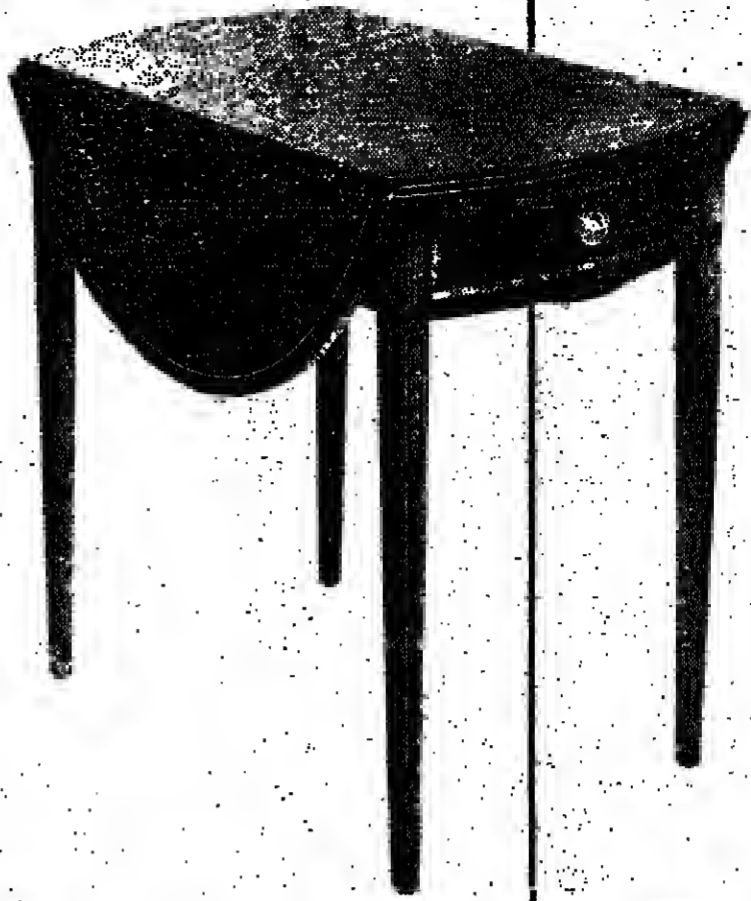
TOKYO, April 28 (Reuters) — Japan took a step today toward ratification of the 1970 treaty prohibiting the spread of nuclear weapons when it was approved by the lower house of Parliament. Observers said that the chance of the bill winning approval in the upper house was uncertain.

### 45 Slain by Burmese Rebels

RANGOON, Burma, April 28 (UPI) — Insurgents attacked a passenger vessel off the coast of southern Burma on Monday and killed 45 passengers, according to reports reaching the capital today.

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Baker...better by design. Better by craft. Magnificent reproductions of classic mahogany tables at these great Sloane savings for the very first time. Superbly constructed by the famed Baker cabinet makers of rich mahogany solids and veneers. Rarely do you find function and elegance so beautifully combined. Find them now: Sloane Gallery, 6th floor and all stores. Featured: butler's tray table with Chippendale reeded legs, solid brass fittings. 32x23x18", opens to 42", regularly 334, sale 265. top: Hepplewhite pembroke table with drawer. 30x18x28", opens to 36", reg. 334, sale 265. left: Hepplewhite flip top console table. 35x18x29", opens to 36", reg. 396, sale 315.

239. reg. 299.

Pembroke with a plus: our table that extends from console size 38x19x29" to 88" for dining 10. Four 1 1/2" leaves do it. Warm cherry finish. Country Living, 2nd floor and at all stores.

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259. 5-piece set

Sit down to summer early this year with this set: glass top table and 4 chairs. Classic bentwood lines from a gay 90's ice cream parlor, forged of wrought iron. Separate sale prices: table, 139., arm chair with easy care vinyl seat, 49. each. 2nd floor and at all stores.

20% off on our campaign collection

Just one from our collection of wall-conquering campaigners at 20% savings now. A desk handsome enough to do a general proud. 46x18x30", with four handy drawers. In beautifully grained veneers with a mellow fruitwood finish. Sure to command admiration in living room, bedroom or den. Reg. 179, now 143. Hutch, reg. 189, now 151. Matching desk chair, reg. 59, now 47. Come see everything. 5th floor and at all stores.

216. reg. 270.

Hi-riser at a new low price for 2016. Just 33" closed, it opens to sleep two on a big queen-size surface. Can be used as 2 separate beds. Firm Innerspring mattress. Sturdy frame on easy rug-runners and For immediate delivery. 4th floor all stores.

17. sq. yd. installed, reg.

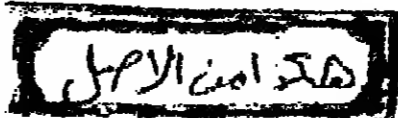
Really plush: extra-heavy broadloom thicker Dacron® polyester pile! 3rd floor all stores. grape • pure gold • greek honey • platinum • green apple • coffee bean • blueberry • caramel cream • olive • sky • blue velvet • lettuce leaf • willow • nutshell • orange • gardenia.

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### 'S DISAGREE L DEFENSE

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W. FINNEY  
of New York Times  
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m alleged attempt  
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ad. Yesterday the  
at 4,000 members  
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nd some senior  
had been arrested.

Ahhhh, Oscar de la Renta,  
you've done it again.  
Let loose the free and easy  
me, the adventuresome,  
seaworthy me, riding over  
the foam in navy and  
white, sparkling stripes  
with diamonds.



ATHLETIC PERSONALITY. Billowy  
flyaway jersey, making Oscar's  
magic yacht-side, making me a  
white spirit in a bandana  
and breezy pajamas.

Left: Little shirt  
and soft skirt with  
elasticized waist,  
plus scarf, 4 to 12  
sizes, \$140.  
Right: Party pajamas.  
Bandeau, pants with  
elasticized waist, shirt  
and a scarf, 6 to 12  
sizes, \$196. All, in  
Celanese Arnel®  
triacetate. The Fifth  
Avenue Shop.  
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VENUE



# Soviet, in New Overture, Calls on China to Resume Border Talks

Special to The New York Times  
**MOSCOW, April 28**—The Soviet Union proposed today that China return to the stalled border talks with the Soviet Union, contending that a Chinese re-examination of Moscow's standing "package of constructive proposals" could break the deadlock.

The gesture was interpreted by some Western diplomatic analysts as Moscow's first attempt to interject itself into the current domestic struggle in China by trying to woo moderates with the appearance of Soviet conciliation.

It was the first significant development in the chilly relations between the two countries since Peking's release of a Soviet helicopter crew four months ago. The return of the three soldiers held for 21 months after their helicopter was seized inside China, took Soviet officials by surprise but did not improve the climate.

Today's overture was couched in a lengthy article on Soviet-Chinese relations in the Communist party newspaper Pravda. It was signed by I. Aleksandrov, a pseudonym used by Kremlin officials for policy statements.

**Chinese Claim Reduced**  
 The article attracted particular attention because it conceded that the Chinese territorial claim involved 33,000 square kilometers (about 13,000 square miles) of Soviet territory. As recently as December, the Soviet press had cited a more inflated figure of 1.5 million square kilometers (600,000 square miles).

No specific concessions were advanced in the article, which continued to refer to China's "groundless claims." Pravda further made clear that Moscow still would not accept Peking's prior conditions for negotiations—an acknowledgment that the territory was in dispute and a pullback of troops from both sides of the frontier. The border talks, which began in October 1969, have been suspended since last May.

The language and timing of the article suggested to some diplomats that the Russians were trying to encourage moderates in Peking to push for

greater flexibility in dealing with Moscow. This appeal was made, however, in the context of familiar condemnations of the present policies of Mao Tse-tung.

The Soviet Union's campaign to isolate China diplomatically has been undercut by recent Chinese successes in cultivating past and present Soviet friends like Egypt and India. Peking has seized on Cairo's split with Moscow to offer the Egyptians free spare parts for Soviet-made aircraft and weapons. China is also resuming full diplomatic relations with India,

broken at the time of their 1962 border war.

At least one diplomat saw today's overture an attempt to head off Chinese progress while simultaneously convincing on-lookers, including other Communist parties, of Moscow's reasonableness in seeking to

mend fences with China. The split between the two Communist giants has hampered the Kremlin's efforts to convene a conference of European Communist parties.

The article detailed occasions when the Soviet Union sought to improve relations, beginning

in November 1964, when a Chinese delegation visited Moscow. This date seemed to be selected to rebut Chinese contentions that relations had worsened under Leonid I. Brezhnev, who ousted Nikita S. Khrushchev from the Kremlin in October 1964.

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# ing Paper Says Teng Plotted Against Mao and Split Leadership

April 28 (Reuters)—A Communist party newspaper stepped up a campaign against Teng Hsiao-ping, the former Prime Minister expelled from the Party.

Today's article accused Mr. Teng of "stabbing Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the back" and of making up lies about him. The April 5 riots were prepared well in advance and Mr. Teng's supporters have been hatching plots since last July, the article said.

Mr. Teng, once regarded as likely successor to the late Chou En-lai for the post of Prime Minister, was ousted from all his posts two days after the disturbances. Hua Kuo-feng was named Prime Minister.

Mr. Teng was not stripped of his Communist Party card, however. A Central Committee resolution said that Mr. Teng could "keep his party membership so as to see how he will behave in the future."

and policies, according to a Shanghai Journal, Studies and Criticisms. The journal said the former official, under bitter attack as the instigator of a "revisionist line," had asked a "well-known theoretician" to edit the new publication. It did not identify the "theoretician."

## Half of 500 Laotians Who Escaped Jail Reported Captured

NONG KHAI, Thailand, April 28 (Agence France-Presse)—Nearly half of the 500 Laotian political and other prisoners who were said to have broken out of a jail in Vientiane Sunday were reported today to have been recaptured.

ed that two Laotian nationalist leaders had been unable to join in the breakout because they had been kept in chains since their imprisonment last October and they were not able to walk. Phagna Song Souvannavong, 70 years old, one of the leaders, was the chairman of the first Laotian Constituent Assembly and led the Lao Union Party until October 1975. He was arrested then by the Pathet Lao after a demonstration organized by his party against Communist maneuvers to overthrow Prince Souvanna Phouma's coalition government.

a member of Parliament. He was arrested for having attacked the new Government's nationalization policy. A total of 582 political detainees reportedly took part in Sunday's mutiny, in which the director of the prison, members of his family and 15 guards were reported killed. The revolt reportedly took place during a "political re-education" meeting. Detainees threw sand in the faces of the Pathet Lao sentries and seized their weapons. The detainees then broke out of the prison, but about 50 of them were reportedly killed by Pathet Lao reinforcements.

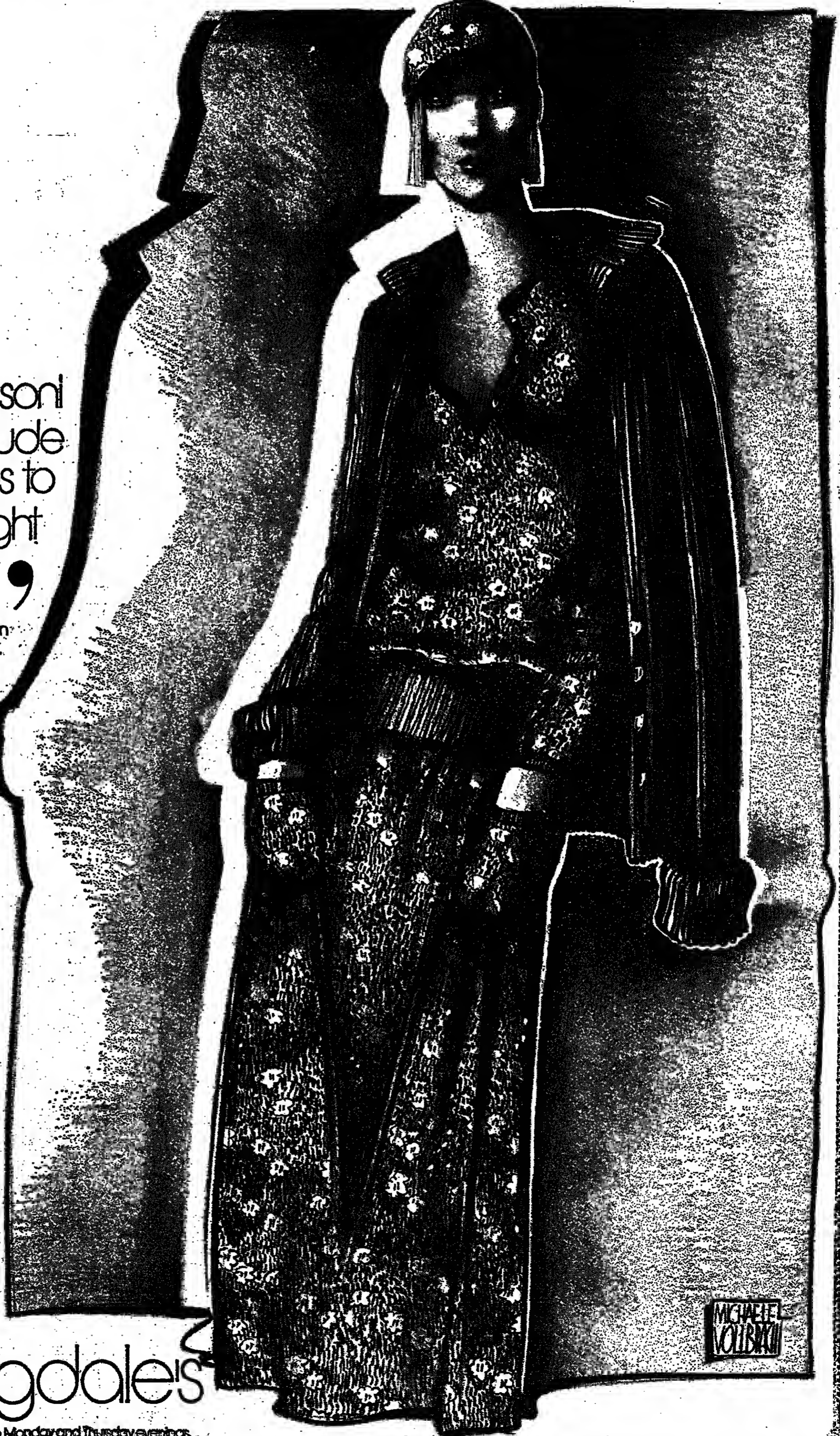
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# HANOI AIDE CITES KEY THIEU 'ERROR'

## General, Continuing Report, Tells of Panicky Decision to Abandon Highlands

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

**HONG KONG, April 14**—North Vietnam's Chief of Staff, drawing on the testimony of a captured South Vietnamese colonel, has described how South Vietnam's President decided on the "error in strategy" that led to the rout of his forces a year ago.

In a new installment of a continuing narrative of the war's final battles, the Chief of Staff, Gen. Van Tien Dung, said President Nguyen Van Thieu suddenly decided on March 14, 1975, to abandon the Central Highlands out of panic at the surprise capture by Communist forces of the highlands town of Ban Me Thuot four days earlier.

"Once an error in strategy was committed, defeat in the war was certain," General Dung said.

"It would come sooner or later. The only thing is that it was we who led the enemy to commit this error and created that turning point in the war."

General Dung's account, titled "Great Spring Victory, A Summation of Senior Gen. Van Tien Dung's Accounts of the Combat Situation in the Spring of 1975," is being carried in serial form in Hanoi's newspapers and broadcast by the Hanoi radio. So far about 45,000 words have appeared, bringing the story up to the fall of Da Nang on March 29.

Earlier parts of General Dung's narrative, in which he described how North Vietnam's senior political and military leaders planned last year's offensive, were published in The New York Times on Monday.

Among the points emerging from General Dung's account in the latest installments are these:

According to two captured South Vietnamese colonels, President Thieu reached his decision to abandon the Central Highlands at a meeting with his top military aides at Cam Ranh Bay only the day before the beginning of the panicky exodus that led to the fall of Saigon on April 30.

The South Vietnamese Army's total collapse at Da Nang, the country's second largest city, where soldiers stampeded over one another to run away before the Communists attacked, looks even worse in retrospect, for General Dung says that he ordered a Communist commander from Hanoi to fly south to take charge of the battle only on March 26. The city fell, without a fight, on March 29.

The North Vietnamese might have ended the war even more quickly after the rout in the Central Highlands in mid-March, but General Dung decided to use his four divisions to advance eastward into Binh Dinh Province on the coast rather than head south for Saigon. The Communists' commander in the Saigon area, Gen. Tran Van Tra, sent General Dung a message in which he "regretted" that he had not had sufficient forces to capture more territory himself at the time.

### A Second-Hand Account

The South Vietnamese colonel quoted by General Dung in his account of how Mr. Thieu made his "error in strategy" was not himself present at the President's meeting at Cam Ranh Bay.

But the officer, Col. Pham Duy Tat, who commanded the large force of rangers in the highlands and who was highly regarded by other South Vietnamese officers, was reportedly informed of the meeting later that same day by his own superior officer, who did attend.

That officer was Gen. Pham Van Phu, the commander of the South Vietnamese forces in the highlands.

According to the account attributed to Colonel Tat, others who took part, besides President Thieu and General Phu, were Premier Tran Thien Kieu, the South Vietnamese chief of staff, Gen. Cao Van Vien, and President Thieu's special assistant for military intelligence, Gen. Dang Van Quang.

All these participants were later to leave South Vietnam.

### A Bomb in Jerusalem

#### Kills 2 and Injures 4

**JERUSALEM, April 28** (UPI)—A timebomb in a paint can in the heart of the heart of the city today killed two policemen and injured four other persons, a police spokesman said.

The bomb went off as it was being dismantled by an explosives expert of the police force, the spokesman said. The expert and a police captain were killed.

A soldier and three other policemen, who were about five yards from the blast, were injured, the spokesman said.

Dozens of Arabs suspects were taken into custody after the incident, and roadblocks were installed around the city.

The police said that a passer-by had alerted them to an object in a quart paint can, which contain about half a pound of explosive and a quantity of nails.

# Excerpts From the North Vietnamese Chief of Staff's Account of the Spring Offensive in

**HONG KONG, April 28**—Following are additional excerpts, in unofficial translation, from the account of North Vietnam's Chief of Staff, Gen. Van Tien Dung, of the spring offensive of 1975 that led to the Communist victory in South Vietnam. Earlier excerpts were published in Monday's New York Times.



The New York Times/April 29, 1976. Black areas on map mark parts of South Vietnam held by Communist forces in March, 1975, when Ban Me Thuot fell. Saigon's units, which held white areas, then quit central region. Diagonal shading marks disputed areas.

Puppet Col. Pham Duy Tat, commander of the ranger force on the Second Military Region, made the following declaration to us about the puppet units withdrawing from the Central Highlands:

"On the afternoon of March 14, while I was going to various units to re-examine the defense situation in Pleiku, I received a call from the military region headquarters telling me to attend a meeting at the office of Pham Van Phu, commander of the Second Corps. Phu said he had just come back from a meeting in Cam Ranh with Nguyen Van Thieu, Tran Thien Kieu, Cao Van Vien and Dang Van Quang. Here is Phu's account of the meeting:

"Thieu asked Vien: 'Do we still have reserve forces to reinforce the Second Corps?' Vien replied: 'No.'"

"Thieu then turned to Phu, asking: 'If there are no reinforcement troops, how long will you be able to defend the area?' Phu answered: 'I can defend for a month on the condition that I will get maximum air support, sufficient airborne materiel, weapons, ammunition and reinforcement troops so as to make up for our recent heavy losses. I will stay in Pleiku to fight and I will die there.'"

"Thieu said: 'These conditions cannot be met, and the P.L.A.F. [People's Liberation Army Forces] is conducting violent attacks; therefore we must withdraw from Kontum and Pleiku so as to preserve our forces and use our troops to defend the Delta and the coastal area.'"

"Then it will be more convenient for us regarding supplies." Withdrawal Routes Weighed

"Thieu then asked: 'Could Route 19 be used for our withdrawal?' Vien answered: 'In the history of the Indochina war, no forces have been able to withdraw along Route 19 without being badly mauled by the revolutionary forces.'"

"Thieu again asked: 'How about Route 14?' Vien answered: 'Withdrawal is all

the more impossible along Route 14.'"

"All those attending the meeting then realized that the only choice left was Route 7, which had not been used for a long time and was in bad condition, but it could provide an element of surprise."

"Brig. Gen. Tran Van Cam asked: 'How about the province chiefs, the regional forces and the local people? Shall we also organize their withdrawal?'"

"Phu replied: 'According to Mr. Thieu's order, the regional forces should be left behind, and no information of the withdrawal should be given to the province chiefs. Let them continue to defend. Let us complete our withdrawal and let them find out about that later on. The regional forces here consist only of highlanders. Let them return to the highlands.'"

"After completing his explanation, Phu ordered Cam and Ly, chief of staff of the Second Corps, to work out a withdrawal plan."

Following the enemy's serious defeat in the Central Highlands, the Political Bureau and the Central Military Party Committee promptly assumed leadership over the Tri-Thieu front and directed the Second Army Corps to rapidly change the direction of its offensive. On March 17, the Tri-Thieu military zone was ordered to send its forces at once from the moun-

tain areas to the coast to motivate the masses in intensifying the people's war, to press closely on communication lines and the outskirts of Hue, to intensify military proselytizing activities and so forth. At the same time, the Second Army Corps was ordered to intensify its attacks from the [Chau] area and to strategically sever Hue from Da Nang.

On being told that Hue had been liberated, I could not control my emotions. My eyes were filled with tears. I remembered that on the day of liberation of Ban Me Thuot, Comrade Pham Ham returned to the command post from Ban Me Thuot City to report on the situation. Comrade Pham Ham saluted, shook hands with me and then embraced me.

He was choked with emotion, his eyes filled with tears. He could say just one sentence: "Our victory is extremely great, brother."

I lit a cigarette. I had quit smoking long ago, but each time we succeeded in solving a thorny problem, won a victory or achieved particular success, I smoked a cigarette with particular satisfaction. When the comrades around me, including the guards, saw me smoke a cigarette, they knew that I was enthusiastic.

After our great victories in the Central Highlands, the regional party committee and the Fifth Military Zone Party Committee, anticipating a new opportunity, cast aside plans to develop the offensive toward the south and shifted the direction of our offensive to the north with the aim of creating conditions for our attacks on Da Nang.

On March 24 and 25, the Second Division of the military zone, in cooperation with the regional forces, annihilated and disintegrated the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the second puppet division and liberated Tam Ky and Tuan Duong. The Quang Ngai regional forces, in cooperation with the masses, attacked, rose up and liberated the northern part of the province. We annihilated the enemy and liberated the Chu Lai base.

Attack on Da Nang Ordered

On March 26 I cabled Brother Hoang Van Thai, deputy chief of the general staff, requesting him to order the Second Army Corps to bring its long-range artillery immediately to within striking distance of the airfield and port of Da Nang, urgently mount a siege on this city and boldly advance into this city to destroy all the enemy forces massing there. If this plan was achieved, we would be able to facilitate future operations on the Nam Bo battlefield. I asked the Central Military Party Committee to send Brother Le Trong Tan, deputy chief of the general staff, to supervise the Second Army Corps' attack on Da Nang to insure victory.

The Second Army Corps operating on the Tri-Thieu front was composed of the 304th, 324th and 325th Divisions and a number of technical units.

On March 27 the Central Military Party Committee decided to set up the Quang Dai Front Command with Comrade Chu Huy Man as political commissar and Comrade Le Trong Tan as commander. Comrade Tan boarded a helicopter in Hanoi to fly to Gio Linh.

To attack Da Nang it was necessary to set up the command headquarters west of Da Nang. Upon his arrival in Quang Tri, Comrade Tan

developing battle gains, we could speed up the enemy's disintegration.

Our victory in the Central Highlands was extremely great as it had been realized beyond our expectations. Our forces had sustained only marginal losses in combat; the fighting spirit of our troops had increased manifold.

We were still strong militarily—only part of the ammunition earmarked for the plan had been used and a fairly large quantity of ammunition had been seized from the enemy. Our strategic communication lines

now allowed smoother and quicker passage for trucks. There still remained a month and a half of the dry season for us to continue our operations. All our battlefields throughout the South had developed their operations with good coordinations. In the short term, the question was to determine the correct direction for developing the operations of the Central Highlands forces in the most continuous, rapid and effective manner in order to make fullest use of their might and spend the least time possible.

After intense discussions, we agreed that for strategic reasons the operations of the Highlands forces advance eastward, our forces sweep coast and join forces of the II Region to liberate Dinh and Phuoc and part of Khanh province, destroying of the enemy's and liberating million people.

By this time, I stated, our task to advance rapidly to the lowlands in victory.

Our big artillery guns began bombarding Da Nang airfield, Hoa Binh base, the headquarters of the third puppet division command, Son Tra port and the command headquarters of the marine division in Non Nuoc, thus driving enemy troops in the city into a more panicky state.

On March 29 ground troops of the Second Army Corps, together with the armed forces of the Fifth Military Region, advancing in four directions—north, northwest, southwest and south, rapidly and directly attacked the city.

The city was not subject to destruction. The airfield, military barracks and government buildings remained intact; public utilities were still in service and ferries were still in operation. We seized 26 aircraft, 20 tanks and 40 artillery pieces. Within 32 hours we had destroyed or disbanded more than 100,000 enemy troops, captured a strong military base complex and liberated Da Nang, the second largest city in the South.

Southern Corps Destroyed

With the liberation of Da Nang, we had completed the destruction and disintegration of the First Corps and totally liquidated the puppet Military Region One, creating conditions for speeding up the total collapse of the puppet army.

I also received news about the situation on the Nam Bo battlefield through a letter sent by Comrade Tran Van Tra, commander of the Nam Bo armed forces and the Sixth Region.

Comrade Tra regretted that he had not had sufficient forces to proceed immediately with capturing Biao and Da Lat after liberating Lam Dong.

At the Central Highlands Front Command headquarters, on March 18—when the enemy was retreating from the Central Highlands—we discussed the trends for developing the operations of the Central Highlands forces. We came to the following assessment of the situation facing the enemy and ourselves:

Our victories in the Central Highlands had had a very strong impact on the enemy's strategic deployment of forces and his morale. By going on the offensive and quickly

developing battle gains, we could speed up the enemy's disintegration.

Our victory in the Central Highlands was extremely great as it had been realized beyond our expectations. Our forces had sustained only marginal losses in combat; the fighting spirit of our troops had increased manifold.

We were still strong militarily—only part of the ammunition earmarked for the plan had been used and a fairly large quantity of ammunition had been seized from the enemy. Our strategic communication lines

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By this time, I stated, our task to advance rapidly to the lowlands in victory.

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### GRINES TO TRY 4 YOUTH'S DEATH

Sergeants and Captain Are Indicted in Fatal Beating

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP) — Marine Corps today ordered three drill sergeants and a captain court-martialed on charges ranging up to negligent homicide and involuntary manslaughter in the training death of a young recruit. The corps also announced that a colonel commanding a regiment at the recruit depot at San Diego and a sergeant major will receive administrative "nonjudicial" punishment for dereliction in the training of the recruit. The actions, ordered by Maj. Kenneth J. Houghton, commanding general of the San Diego recruit depot, came six days after the death of 20-year-old Pvt. Lynn McClure in a hospital at Houston. McClure, of Lufkin, Tex., suffered head injuries at a recruit depot Dec. 6 in close training with other recruits using a padded punch. His death has focused attention on severe criticism of recruit training methods. The deaths of six recruits during a training march at Farris, S. C., 20 years ago, led to an announcement by the Corps that Sgt. H. C. Taylor would be tried by court-martial on charges of negligent homicide, maltreatment of a recruit and dereliction of duty. Sgt. Harold L. Bronson, 37, will face a general court-martial on charges of negligent homicide, maltreatment of a recruit, dereliction of duty and violations of the Uniformed Services of America Act. C. V. Taylor will go to court-martial on charges of negligent homicide, maltreatment of a recruit, dereliction of duty, and disobedience of a lawful order. Sgt. H. C. Waltraff, 31, will be tried by a special court-martial on charges of negligent homicide, maltreatment of a recruit and violating a general order. A court-martial may be less severe penalties than a general court-martial. An announcement said that Sgt. Seymour, commander of the recruit training unit in which Private McClure died, and Capt. J. H. O'Connell, commander of the headquarters of the battalion, had been relieved of duty. They would receive nonjudicial punishment. They have this rather than court-martial.

Platoon Disbanded  
MEGO, April 28 (UPI) — Marine Corps has abolished a "motivational platoon," a unit for troublesome recruits that was involved in the death of Private McClure. Gen. David Twomey, commander of the depot here, said yesterday that the death of McClure had been a factor in the decision to disband the platoon.

to Greece Canceled  
S. April 28 (Reuters) — Airlines canceled all flights to and out of Greece for their Greek technicians administrative emergency a two-day strike. A civil aviation spokesman said, The state-owned Olympic Airways, normal operations resumed charter flights to companies.

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# Texans to Choose Among Obscure Aspirants to a Panel That Cherishes Obscure

By JAMES P. SIERBA  
Special to The New York Times

**HOUSTON, April 28**—One candidate travels by bus with a country band called the Rolling Ripoff Review. Another one fuels his campaign mostly from a shot glass. A third contender is so steeped in oil industry funds that opponents say voters might as well elect the president of an oil company.

The most colorful and perhaps the most important contest in Saturday's Texas primary election is not between President Ford and Ronald Reagan. It involves Lane Denton, Terence O'Rourke, Jon Newton and five others all of whom most Texans have never heard of.

They are running for a vacant seat on the Texas Railroad Commission, a body as obscure to most voters as the

candidates running for it. Mr. O'Rourke calls it "probably the most obscure important agency that there is in this country."

Yes, the commission does regulate railroads, but only 43 miles of tracks. It also regulates trucking and buses in the state. But its most important job is regulating the state's powerful oil and natural gas industry. By setting production rates and issuing permits, the commission has exercised the power of Arab sheiks for decades before the sheiks even thought about it.

Texas produces more energy than any other state, about one-third of the nation's domestic supply. Virtually all of it is oil and natural gas, and through years of getting production rates the commission, in effect, has set prices. Court rulings on natural gas, the increase in foreign crude imports, the Arab oil embargo and Federal controls have all eroded that power.

For four years, the commission has set monthly production rates for Texas wells at 100 percent of their capacity. If it could think of a good reason, however, the commission could shut down Texas production overnight.

The three seats on the commission have long been considered by the oil industry and its political friends to be much too important to be left to the whims of voters. The commissioners are elected to staggered six-year terms. To thwart the ballot box, a retiring commissioner has always stepped down early, allowing the Governor to appoint a successor who then faces voters with the advantages of an incumbent.

The industry has then lavished upon him more than enough money to win sub-

sequent elections. The Gulf Oil Corporation had admitted passing money-filled envelopes to every commissioner except one since the early 1960's.

This year, however, Commissioner Ben Ramsey, 72 years old, reportedly got angry with Gov. Dolph Briscoe and refused to retire early. So, for the first time in 36 years, there is no incumbent to run against, and outsiders see their first chance to break up the industry-government cabal.

What most Americans, including most Texans, do not realize is that Texas is also the nation's largest consumer of energy. According to 1973 figures, the state consumed seven million billion British thermal units of energy to fuel its giant petrochemical complexes, its burgeoning industries and its electrical generators. That compares with 5.2 million billion BTUs consumed by California, and 4.5 million billion consumed by New York.

**Consumers' Interests**

Texas is also tops in wasting energy, using natural gas, the most precious fuel to produce 95 percent of the state's electricity. Gas supplies, however, are dwindling and prices have soared. Consumer utility bills have risen 500 percent in some Texas cities. At the same time, the price of Texas natural gas sold out of the state is controlled by the Federal Power Commission at artificially low prices, meaning Texans are paying three or four times more for gas found under their own homes than, say, New Yorkers are paying for it.

All of this has made the race for the Railroad Commission seat a consumer-oriented campaign. Even the oil

industry's candidate, Mr. Newton, a 38-year-old state legislator from Beeville, talks about protecting the consumer.

Mr. Denton, a 36-year-old liberal State Representative, bought an old bus on Easter Sunday, recruited the singing Reynolds Sisters and the New Oso Band, and went on the road, hoping to hit 58 cities in 10 days with times like "The Billion Dollar Ripoff" and "The Ballad of Lane Denton."

In 1938, a four salesman named W. Lee O'Daniel, called Pappy, got Bob Wills,

a singer, and the Light Crust Doughboys to do the same thing, and he was elected Governor over 12 opponents. Mr. Denton, who has been endorsed by Ralph Nader and Frances "Sissy" Farenthold, hopes to repeat that feat.

Mr. O'Rourke, a 28-year-old Houston lawyer, has had the most impact on the commission during the race. He was endorsed as the most effective contender by the editor of The Texas Observer, the influential liberal magazine. After investigating, he published a two-volume, 80-page "O'Rourke Report"

charging that the Railroad Commission had allowed a natural gas company to engage in gas banking deals that cost consumers \$130,000 per day in higher utility bills.

The company is the Lovaca Gathering Company, a subsidiary of Coastal States Gas Corporation, which is nearly bankrupt because in order to get long-term contracts to sell gas to several cities, it promised cheap gas that it could not supply. Its board chairman is a flamboyant 51-year-old Houston go-cadite, Oscar Wyatt. Since the O'Rourke report, most of

the commission candidates have been running against Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. Wyatt has in turn been ignoring the hubbub while having Truman Capote, Andy Warhol and the sister of the President of France in as weekend house guests at his River Oaks mansion.

Like the nation, Texas does not have an energy policy, says Mr. O'Rourke. Rather, he has a hodgepodge of amended laws first passed in the 1930's, when oil was selling for 10 cents a barrel and natural gas was burned off as a nuisance.

"Texas has been bad ever since the Pappy got elected at the city last week. Rayburn was Speaker, Lyndon was Senate majority, Senator Bob Kerr from Oklahoma, they didn't need up in Washington people just told to do and they day is over."

He said the dates except for hope it is over a road Commission

## Seoul Party Assails Curb On Arrested Foe of Park

Special to The New York Times

**SEOUL, South Korea, April 28**—The opposition New Democratic Party, has issued a statement criticizing the Government's alleged refusal to let Kim Dae Jung, a former opposition Presidential candidate, see his lawyers.

Mr. Kim was arrested early last month after he and others had called for President Park Chung Hee's resignation on the ground of arbitrary political control.

Mr. Kim ran against President Park in the 1971 election, which was the last held in South Korea. He and 17 others are scheduled to go on trial next week on charges of having violated the emergency decree banning all political activities against the Government.

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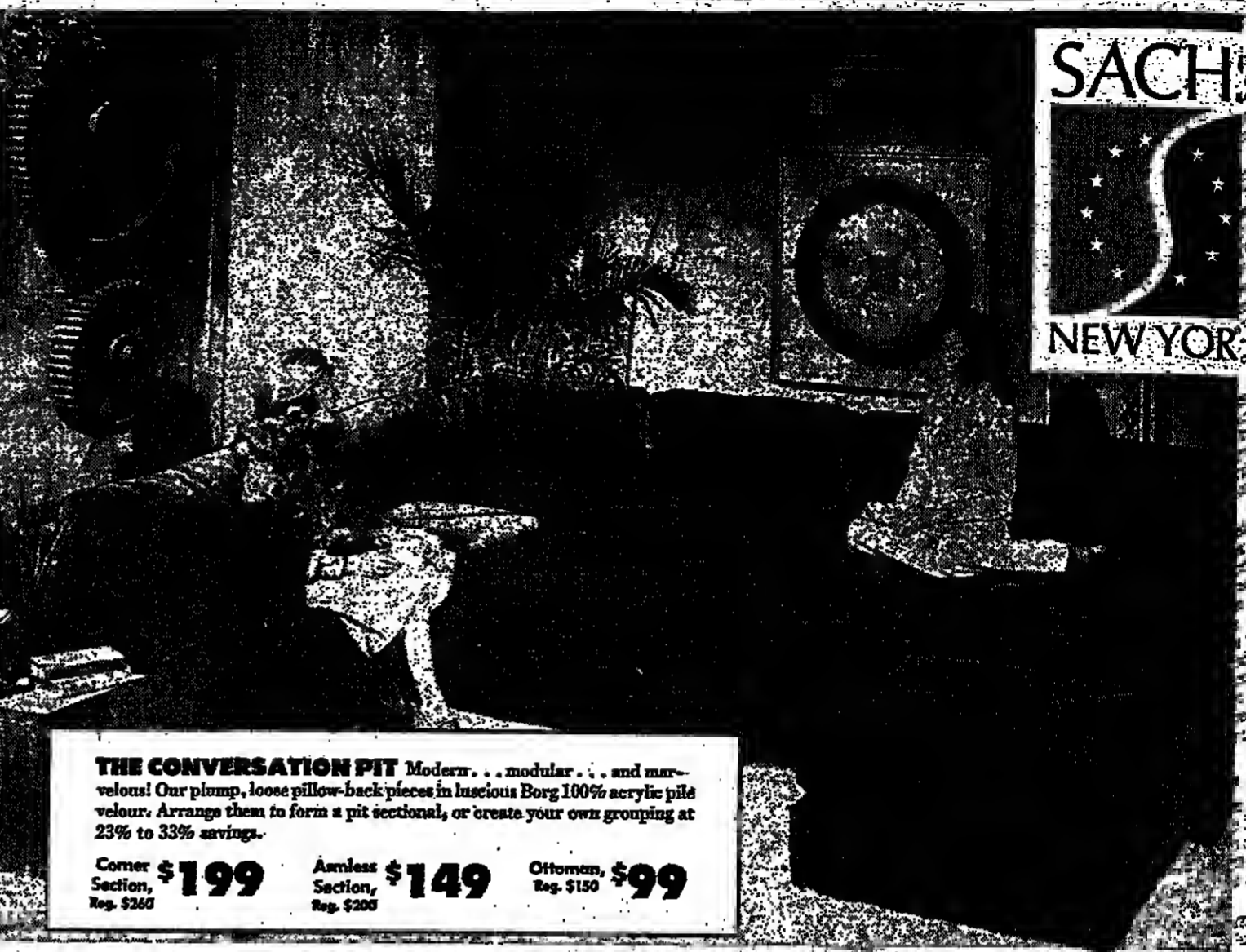
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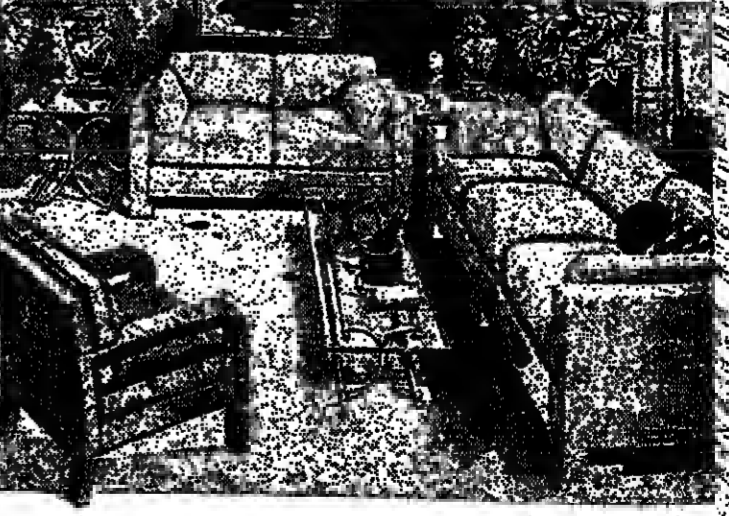


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April 28, 1975

# NUCLEAR REACTORS DEEMED AS SAFE

## Give Arguments Next Generation of Nuclear Power Plants

ALTER SULLIVAN  
to The New York Times  
INGTON, April 28—

Advocates of breeder nuclear power plants sought to allay contentions that they would burst after the melting of their cores. A hypothetical explosion, they said, would result from the sudden release of high pressure from the containment vessel rather than a nuclear explosion.

Dr. S. Glasstone, who respects the problem that which raised doubts about the emergency shutdown system in reactor-type operating today at atomic plants.

Reactors, however, in many basic respects, differ. They operate at higher temperatures and by liquid sodium

called breeders because they produce high-speed neutrons which can "breed" their own fuel, into plutonium which is a suitable

attempt to vindicate was made at the meeting of the American Nuclear Society being held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here. Attention was focused on the possibility, for example, that a runaway reaction could lead to a meltdown in which melting of the fuel would make it again suitable to "go critical" and start a new chain

**Fuel Escape**  
A major fear has been that sodium could escape from the sodium coolant system and vaporize immediately and burst the containment vessel.

Fauske of Argonne National Laboratory, a Federal Energy Research Center, said that elaborations had shown this possibility to be "highly unlikely."

Dr. S. Glasstone, said, in such a case, the sodium would be diluted by air and its heat would

Dr. Wilson, professor at Harvard University, an outspoken supporter of breeder energy, cited an experiment which shows that the "Doppler coefficient" contributes to reactor safety. At a news conference for the session, he said that a million had been spent to verify the effect's test results. It means that if a reactor's temperature rises, the rate of fission reactions automatically drops, resulting in a lower reaction rate.

Dr. Glasstone found that, as temperature increases, the rate of plutonium-239 fission rises as much as 235 percent as long as there is a sufficient amount of the latter in the mixture. It is said, the higher the temperature, the more the rate of fission reactions. A response comes two days after the disclosure by Stephen H. Hanauer, a specialist with the Regulatory Commission, that the danger of a meltdown was real. His report effect had been published March 13.

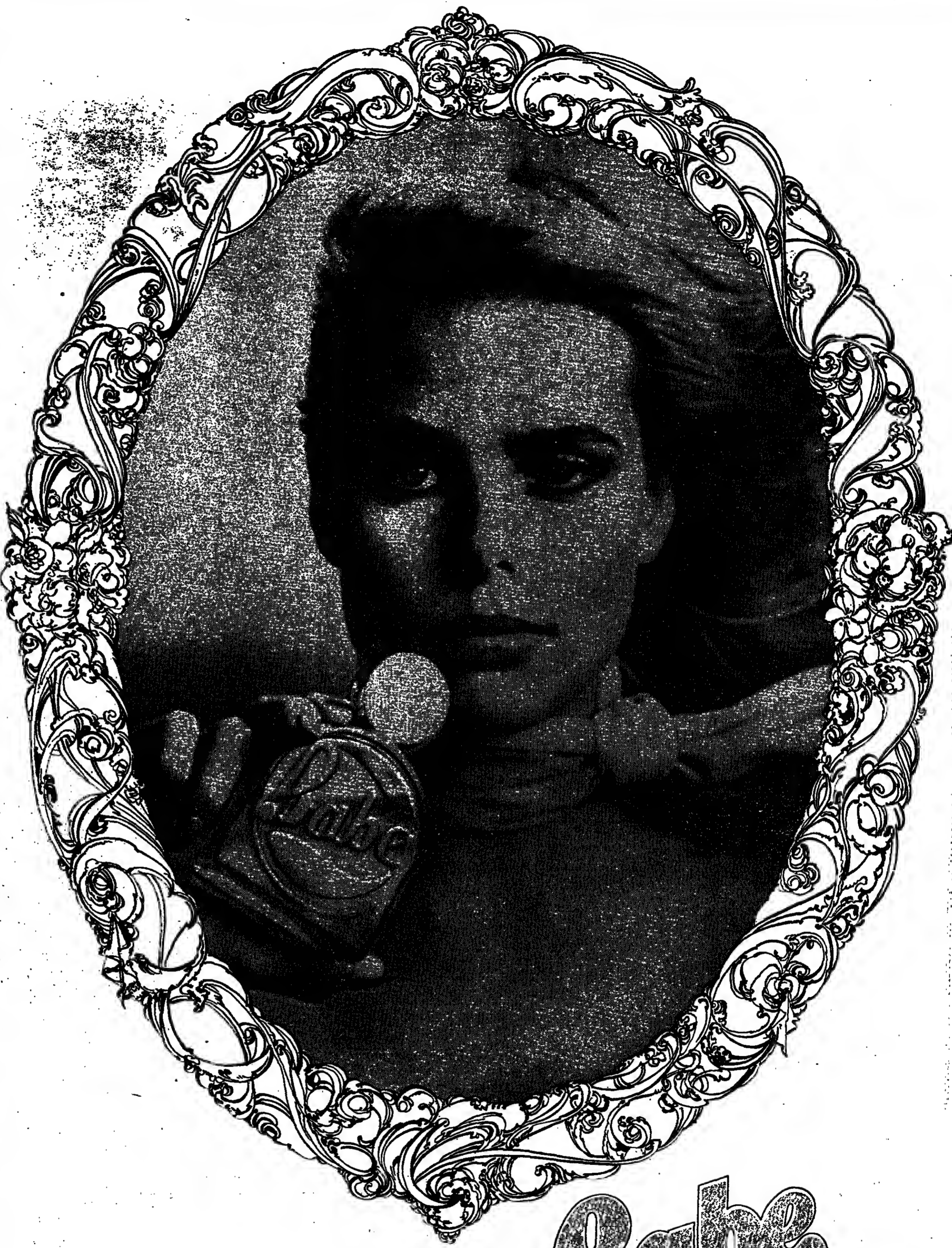
**Provisional Study**  
A breeder reactor could produce more than 100 times as much plutonium as a conventional reactor. A hypothetical explosion might release radioactive and other material over a 12-mile radius. Twelve days ago, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing on the subject, also raising the issue of safety and the breeder program.

Dr. Glasstone's remarks have helped to allay American effort in this field. Although it represents the largest item in the Energy Research Administration's annual outlay runs to \$1 billion.

The first prototype breeder reactor, on the site near Oak Ridge, Tenn., is to be built, several plants have begun to be built. Those at the Savannah River and in the Soviet Union are plagued with difficulties.

An accident occurred in the prototype reactor at the Savannah River site which carries extreme heat out of the reactor. The heat is transferred to a secondary loop of water which is used to generate steam. When water and steam are used, some of the water is converted to hydrogen, which, if it leaks, could be a serious problem. Violent reactions involving sodium hydroxide (lye) have occurred in the prototype reactor.

Dr. Glasstone said that the Savannah River prototype power plant is being built at a cost of \$1 billion. He said that the Savannah River prototype power plant is being built at a cost of \$1 billion. He said that the Savannah River prototype power plant is being built at a cost of \$1 billion.



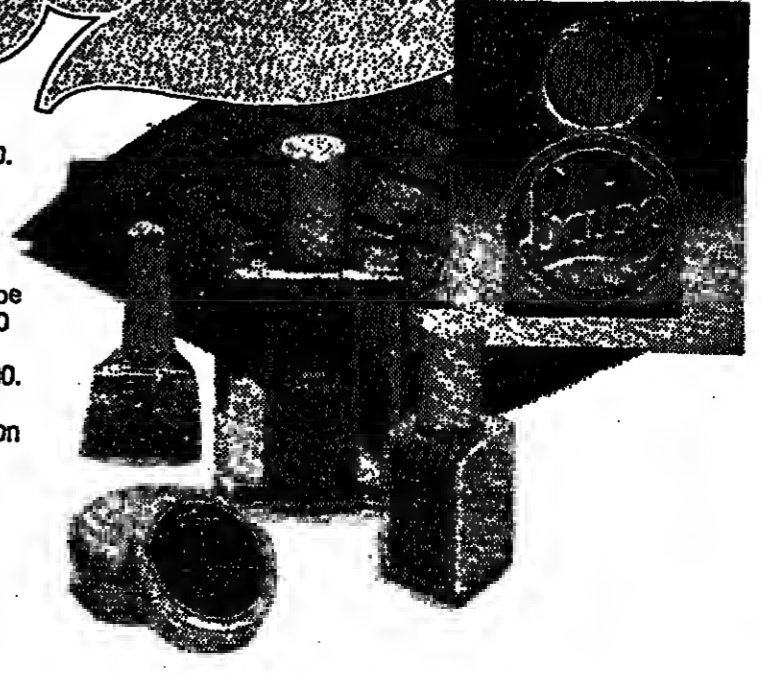
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### STUDY PANEL SEES VICTORY OVER ILLS

#### Medical Group Says Power to Prevent or Control Disease Is in Offing

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 28—Science has at last reached the stage at which the capacity to conquer human disease is within long-term reach, a top-level panel says in a report to be presented Friday to the President and Congress.

Quoting one of its own subpanels of expert advisers, the President's Biomedical Research Panel says that human beings have within reach the capacity to control or prevent human disease.

"Although this may seem an overly optimistic forecast," says the report, "it is, in fact, a realistic practical appraisal of the long-term future." The document says there do not appear to be any "impenetrable, incomprehensible diseases" any longer and that this, in itself, represents a major advance for biomedical science that has occurred only within the last 25 years.

The panel says it subscribes to this view of the future, but that much effort will be required to bring it to reality.

"The full realization of this vision will come only if the effort is steadfast, if support is stable, and if Congress, the executive branch and the American people exhibit both patience and perseverance," say the report.

The panel of seven men, most of them leading officers of major medical schools, was established through act of Congress almost two years ago to reveal the Federal effort in biomedical research and to recommend policy for the future. In its final report, due Friday, the panel says several things that are unlikely to be welcome to either the President or Congress.

It says, for example, that the President's Office of Management and Budget has made too many science policy decisions in recent years without strong scientific guidance.

The report describes as a myth the view that there is often undue delay in making the benefits of scientific discoveries available to the health care of the nation. One of the reasons Congress moved to establish the panel was to seek ways of overcoming that presumed lag.

Studying 25 different case histories of medical scientific innovation, the panel found no significant evidence of preventable delay between the time of completion of the scientific development and the time its applications were available to medical practice.

It said there were frequent and substantial delays between the first medical applications of the discovery and the widespread use of those applications by practicing physicians and also delays in acceptance of new technology by patients.

"This time lag is beyond the control of the research community," said the report.

The panel praised the accomplishments of the National Institutes of Health, the Federal Government's main agency for the conduct and support of biomedical research. It said more than 80 percent of medical research in universities and similar centers was supported by Federal funds. The main source of funding is the National Institutes of Health, which have now a total budget of \$2 billion.

The institutes also conduct a major in-house research program of their own, an effort that the panel said should be maintained and protected. The report said the institutes had been increasingly unable to compete with outside institutions for highly skilled scientists and administrators because Federal salaries have been held down so severely.

It noted that because of quirks in the law there are 141 staff members of the National Cancer Institute who have higher salaries than the figure of somewhat more than \$37,000 a year that is the maximum that can be paid the director of that institute.

The panel said it supported the Congressional priority judgment that in 1971 led to a major expansion in the research effort against cancer. The report said the cancer program, administered by the National Cancer Institute, has served the nation's interest well. It said the special permanent three-member panel of advisers to the President on cancer should be expanded and given a comparable top advisory role for all of biomedical research.

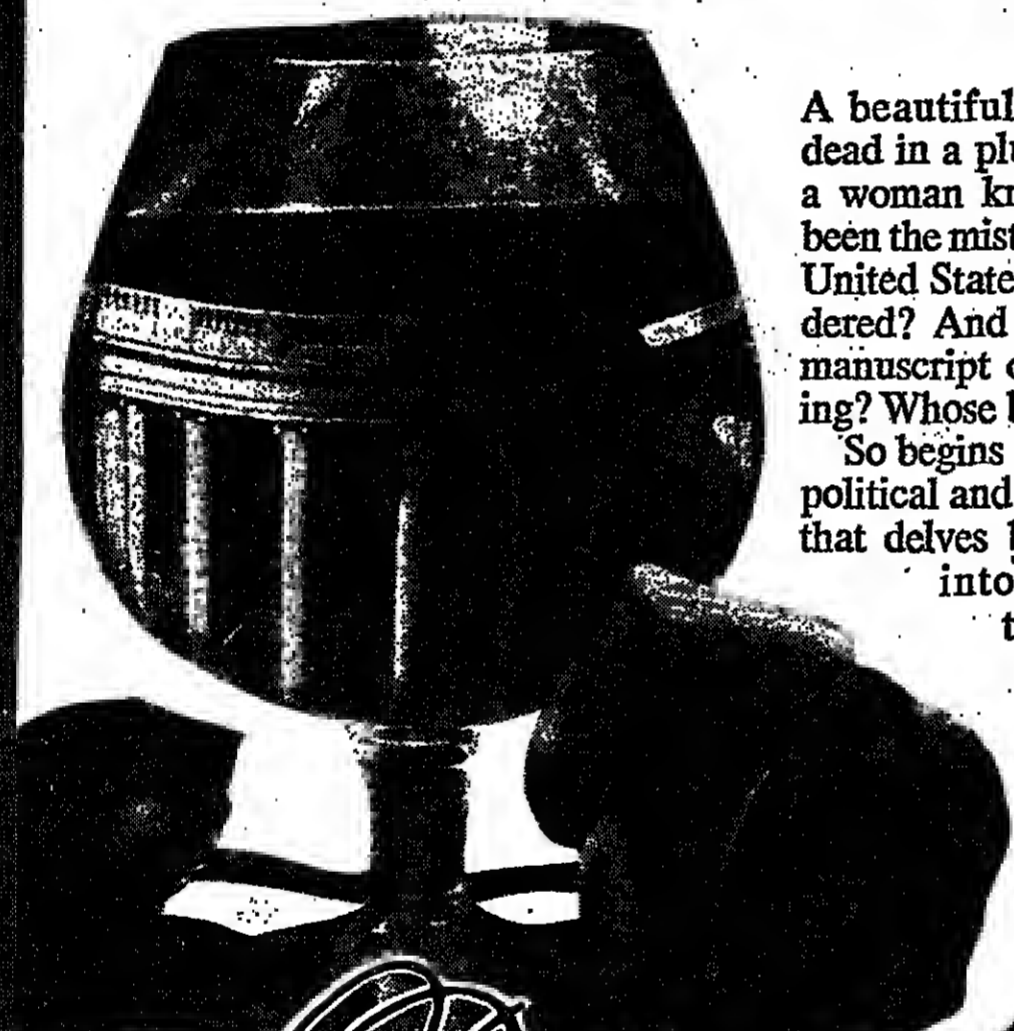
The report was sharply critical of the tight research budgets of the National Institutes of Mental Health in recent years, saying that if inflation is taken into account that institute's research spending has declined by 40 percent over the last decade.

The report also said it would be unwise to give the National Institutes of Health major responsibilities for the delivery of health care and that the institutes' role in assisting regulatory agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration should be held within reasonable limits to avoid hampering the prime role of the institutes as the nation's major agencies for biomedical research.

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A NOVEL BY

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## House Defeats Attempt to Limit Rise in 1977 Defense Spending

By EILEEN SHANAHAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 28 — The House of Representatives defeated today, by the decisive margin of 255 to 145, an attempt to limit the increase in defense spending authority for next year to \$9 billion, instead of the \$11 billion proposed by the Administration.

The action, coming on the heels of a similar decision by the Senate, appeared almost to insure that Congress will give President Ford nearly everything he has asked for way of funding for the military for the fiscal year 1977, which begins next Oct. 1.

The vote also implies a commitment by Congress to continue increases in military spending for several more years after the fiscal year 1977 because it provides money for long-term programs of production of relatively new weapons, such as the B-1 bomber.

The action by the House came as part of its consideration of this year's spring budget resolution, which sets targets for Government spending, both overall and by major category, and also estimates Federal tax collections and the deficit.

The House is expected to complete its work on the budget resolution tomorrow and the bill will then go to conference.

### F.D.A. Contends New Law Cuts Consumer Protection

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI) — The Food and Drug Administration says a bill signed into law by President Ford last week will result in less protection for the consumer.

The legislation, pushed by the health food industry, reduces the agency's control over sale of vitamins and minerals. This will result in less consumer protection, it said, by preventing the F.D.A. from limiting the potency of vitamins and minerals in dietary supplements to nutritionally useful levels, classifying a vitamin or mineral preparation as a 'drug' because it exceeds a nutritionally rational or useful potency, requiring the presence in dietary supplements of nutritionally essential vitamins and minerals, and prohibiting the inclusion in dietary supplements of useless ingredients with no nutritional value.

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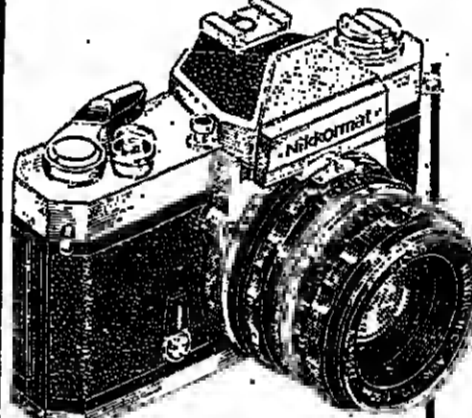
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Buying a quality system at Tech Hifi is a no-risk investment. Because every system we sell, regardless of price, is backed by our 14 Customer Protection Policies. They guarantee your satisfaction, in writing.

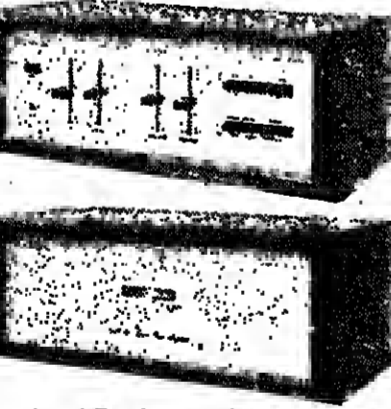
### Here's What \$2125 Can Buy at Tech.

The purchase price of our featured system this week is paid back to you in years of enjoyment. And since shrewd people know a good deal when they see one, you'll appreciate the fact that the price of these components, together in a system is

substantially below what you'd have to pay for them separately.

You'll get two JBL "Studio Monitor" loudspeakers (included at the regular price of \$318 each). JBL L100 speakers put out more ear-pleasing sound than any other bookshelf-size speakers we know. Their 12-inch longthrow woofers are combined with front-mounted ducts

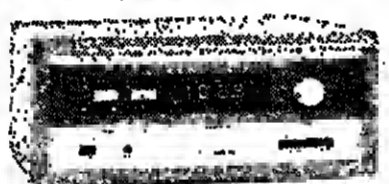
for toe-tlingling bass response. Separate midrange drivers provide plenty of midrange "presence". And two level controls located beneath the acoustically-transparent sculptured foam grillcovers allow you to adjust the midrange presence, and high frequency brilliance, just the way you like to hear them.



Amplification in this system is simply provided by the SAE Mark XXXIB stereo power amplifier. It delivers 50 watts minimum RMS per channel into the 8 ohm JBL loudspeakers across the entire 20 to 20,000 Hz. range of audible sounds, with no more than 0.1% total harmonic distortion.

The SAE Mark XXX stereo pre-amplifier serves as an extremely flexible control center for this system. More importantly though, it adds virtually no distortion to the audio signal passing through it (total harmonic and intermodulation distortion never exceeds 0.03%).

With its digital readout (LED) tuning mechanism, the SAE Mark



VIII stereo FM tuner provides absolutely flawless tuning accuracy. A dual meter system assures both maximum signal strength and center-of-channel tuning.

No other turntable than the Technics SL-1300 would do justice to the other components. It has a low speed direct-drive servo controlled motor that permits reproduction of the musical material stored in records without adding distortion. The convenience features of the SL-1300 include automatic set-down and return, as well as a "Memo-Repeat" function that allows a record to be repeated up to five times before shut-off.



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\*Tech Hifi sells stereo systems starting at \$199.



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**City University Union Agrees To Forgo Increases in Salaries**

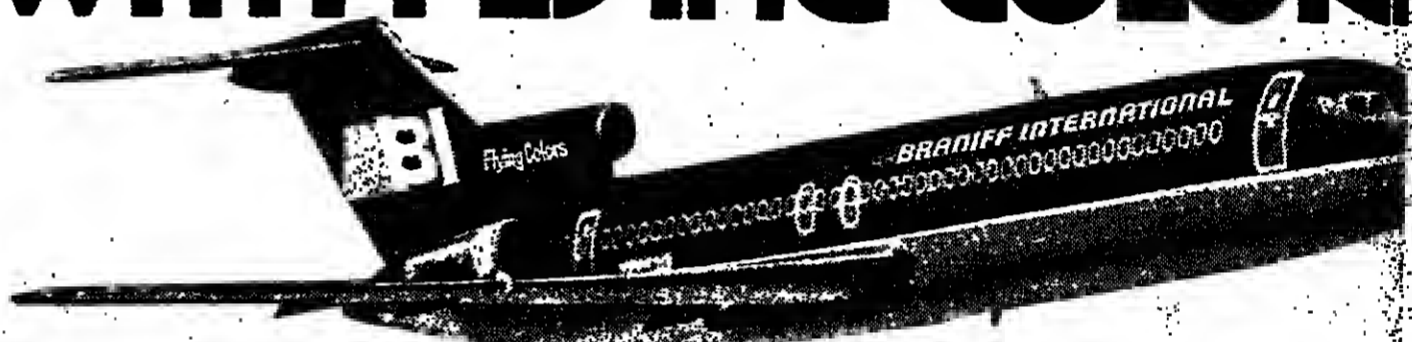
By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER  
A union representing 17,000 instructors and other professionals at the City University of New York announced a tentative contract settlement yesterday in which the workers agreed to forgo salary increases and to defer until July 1, 1978, two weeks' pay and nine months of increment payments. The settlement is designed to save a total of \$14.7 million of the \$32 million in spring-semester savings that had been demanded by the city. Both Dr. Robert J. Kibbee, the university chancellor, and Irwin Polshook, the president of the Professional Staff Congress, expressed the hope that an additional \$20 million would be contributed by the city and state to help meet the deficit. But Deputy Mayor John E. Zuccotti, immediately dashed any hope that the city would help make up the deficit. Union Praised  
"The union is to be lauded for not seeking any increases in their base salaries," he said, "but the city has no money to give the university. That's irreversible."  
Under terms of the tentative two-year contract, there would be no implementation of the four weeks of projected payless furloughs for the instructional staff. This had been expected to save \$32 million. The contract, which would be retroactive to Sept. 1, 1975, provides that two weeks of pay would be deferred over the next two months. In addition, increments ordinarily payable Jan. 1, 1976, through Aug. 31, 1976, would be deferred until July 1, 1978. These increments, or job step-ups mandated under the old contract, range from \$600 to \$1,250 an employee. The union and the university administration agreed to continue negotiations of questions of cost-of-living adjustments until June 15. If no agreement is reached by then, the issue would be submitted to a fact-finding panel. The contract will be recommended by the negotiators for approval by the Board of Higher Education, the members of the Professional Staff Congress and the Emergency Financial Control Board. The contract covers 12,400 full-time and 4,700 part-time instructors, counselors, librarians, laboratory technicians and other professionals. Welfare Benefits  
The pact provides for some improvements in September of welfare benefits, increased powers for arbitrators in procedural cases involving faculty reappointments and the establishment of eligibility lists for rehiring employees laid off as a result of the city's budget crisis. The present base salaries that will remain in effect range from \$10,000 a year for less skilled professionals to \$33,475 for full professors. In announcing the tentative settlement, Dr. Kibbee characterized it as "a statesmanlike proposal." Dr. Polshook said that the union had decided to forgo salary increases and to defer the other compensation in the interest of job security and the providing of continued services to the students.

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<p><b>AUSTIN-11 DEPARTURES</b> ... EVERY BUSINESS DAY. THE ONLY THRU-PLANE SERVICE—2 TIMES A DAY.</p>																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>FOR RESERVATIONS AND 30% DISCOUNT OFF COACH FARE* CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR BRANIFF AT 687-8200 IN NEW YORK CITY. 621-6411 IN NEWARK. ALL OTHER CITIES CALL TOLL FREE (800) 527-4000... 24 HOURS A DAY.</p>																																																																																																																																																																	

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**MEXICO:** Braniff gets you to Mexico City or Acapulco by early afternoon daily from all three New York airports. Morning departures connecting at Dallas-Fort Worth.  
**HAWAII:** Daily morning departures from all three New York airports. Arrive in Honolulu at 4:00 p.m. the same afternoon, by connecting Braniff's 747 Non-stop from Dallas-Fort Worth.

**BRANIFF** gets you there with Flying Colors

APR 29 1976



April 29, 1976

### BOSS NAME THREATENS 5,000 NEW LAYOFFS

#### 'Tremendous Damage' Must Implement the visky Education Law

EDWARD RANZAL  
Mayor Beame said yesterday  
the city was forced to  
implement the Stavisky-Good-  
Education Aid Law, 5,000  
municipal workers  
be laid off and there  
be "tremendous damage  
vital life-support services  
city."

Mayor contended that  
\$7.9 million to be added  
Board of Education's  
under the new law  
all but wreck the fragile  
ear plan to balance the  
budget.

Bill named for its chief,  
Assemblyman Leonard  
visky, Democrat-Liberal  
ans, requires the city to  
the same proportion of  
get to the public schools  
as spent on the average  
the last three years. The  
has been 21 percent.

#### Widespread Layoffs

Mayor asserted that 1,  
vice officers would have  
dismissed, as well as 135  
621 sanitationmen, 2-  
fare workers, 160 trans-  
meo and 100 housing  
so.

Executive of the quasi-in-  
Health and Hospitals  
tion said that it would  
3,000 more employees  
at least one major hos-  
uld also have to be shut  
on to four smaller hos-  
already scheduled to  
The new law would  
a \$20 million cut in the  
100's budget, the exec-  
d.

Mayor Beame had  
the Board of Estimate  
Council leaders on the  
he was, immediately  
ed by Councilman Mat-  
Troy Jr., chairman of  
vice Committee, who  
that the Mayor had  
"cut one sacred cow."  
y proposed that the  
dition be made up by  
ng the use of outside  
vis and technical exp-  
osing the city's Un-  
office and eliminating  
an Rights Commission  
Office of Apparel In-

o suggested that the  
every official car, ex-  
e assigned to the May-  
e and the police and  
riments.

#### Fear Opposed

d in Albany, Assem-  
tavisky, co-sponsor of  
law, said: "I don't  
climate of fear should  
d in a problem too Se-  
be dealt with in this  
He repeated that he  
enable to reasonable  
ents.

Mayor said the city was  
to challenge the law  
ate courts as unconsti-  
and unenforceable as  
the Board of Education  
the additional funds.

by his top commis-  
a City Hall owes con-  
the Mayor said that  
100 lo tax funds would  
d to bring the educa-  
get to the level re-  
y the state law and  
9 million more would  
d to match expected  
funds not included in  
billion expose budget  
ext fiscal year.

Director Donald  
eld said the indicated  
cuts had "not been  
cross the board because  
encies could not afford  
s." He added: "This is  
c program of what we  
will do, not a scare  
or a parade list of hor-  
e would not imple-

#### 'Damages Children'

ne Christmas, Commis-  
Mental Health and Re-  
Services, said: "This  
orts to help children.  
It damages children-  
igh-risk children will  
or lack of services."

Commissioner John T.  
said that in addition  
as of 135 firemen, five  
l fire companies  
shut down.

ats, which would take  
the fiscal year starting  
so include  
closing of 80 libraries  
hattan, Brooklyn and

reduction of twice-a-  
rbage collections to one  
o.  
elimination of Staten  
erry service between 11  
6 A.M.

closing of all 37 outdoor  
loor municipal swim-  
ols and 50 percent of  
beaches, as well as five

reduction in enrollment  
losing of some commu-  
leges.  
elimination of the half-  
way and bus programs  
000 elderly persons.

last proposal led Mr.  
exclaim: "He's going  
the reduced fare from  
citizens, but he won't  
e car away from a guy  
as \$45,000 on his city

at a news conference,  
Shanker, head of the  
Federation of Teachers,  
the Mayor's actions "an  
ous attempt to defy the  
of New York." He added  
e teachers' union would  
out, if necessary, to en-  
pliance with the law.  
Shanker called the May-  
oposals a "Jousy order of  
es."



To Mother  
with love  
Lori Till

## Shift to the sun—19.00

The look of the year at a marvelous price. Ready now in our own super-cool, button-front collection. Take your pick in denim blue with red-stitching. Blue-white-ticking stripes. Or frost white flowers on red or navy blue. Lori Till does them for us in polyester-cotton—and we think Mother

would love them too. Sizes P (8), S (10 to 12), M (14 to 16) and L (18).

Fourth Floor negligees, Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue at 39th Street,

all Lord & Taylor stores. Call WI 7-3300 (24 hours a day)

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13 DEPART

DEPARTURES

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### Carey Demands Revised Transit Pact

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

taining that the matter was still in the hands of the Control Board.

"The union is disappointed at the Lefkowitz ruling," Mr. Guinan said. "We believe it is wrong. But in any event, it does not remove the responsibility from the Emergency Financial Control Board to act on our contract with the Transit Authority."

After the Governor spoke and said the board would send back the contract, a union spokesman said the union would stand on Mr. Guinan's statement.

John F. O'Donnell, counsel to the union, said: "If the authority asks to see us in a collective bargaining session, we would sit down with them. I don't see very much constructive coming out of it."

"My recommendation to the union would be to stand firm. The union is not going to make any changes in the cost-of-living allowance it negotiated, its members ratified and the Transit Authority approved."

The union's contract has been under fire from City Hall since before it was agreed to and from many other quarters since. It calls for the 34,000 hourly transit workers to receive no pay increase but a cost-of-living adjustment of 3.3 cents an hour for each one-point rise in the local Consumer Price Index.

Broader Issue Involved

City Hall argued from the beginning that such a package applied to the 240,000 city workers would wreck the city's three-year fiscal plan. Others, including the Transit Authority's board of directors, have asked the Control Board to tie the raises inextricably to productivity savings, which the contract did only in principle.

Mr. Lefkowitz's opinion was based on the broader argument that cost-of-living raises were illegal in any case.

He said the state's Emergency Financial Act mandated a freeze on wage increases, and he held that "the term wages is generally interpreted to include all of the benefits, monetary or otherwise, which an employee derives from a master and servant relationship."

"Excluding cost-of-living adjustments from the wage freeze would provide a mechanism for circumventing any action by the Control Board to limit the city's increasing wage expenses," he said. "Obviously, such an interpretation would negate and contravene the objective of the Legislature in enacting the wage-freeze provision."

However, Mr. Lefkowitz noted that he was responding only to "the specific legal question" that the Control Board had raised on the legality of the cost-of-living provision.

Beame Is Pleased

He said that the board had wide discretionary powers, including the power "to certify whether an agreement in writing for a deferment of salary or wages or wage increase constitutes an acceptable and appropriate contribution toward alleviating the fiscal crisis of the city," which is permitted by the law.

Mr. Lefkowitz therefore left the door open for a deferment agreement that the union would sign to get part of the contractual raise.

David L. Yunich, chairman of the Transit Authority and its parent body, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, said he wanted to review the Attorney General's opinion before commenting on it.

Mayor Beame, a member of the Control Board, was pleased by the opinion. Through a spokesman he said: "The Lefkowitz opinion confirms the city's own position on cost-of-living adjustments. The matter now will require review by the Emergency Financial Control Board to determine how the T.W.U. contract can be implemented under the law and within the framework of the financial plan."

Governor Carey made his remarks to reporters at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel. He was asked whether he regretted the Control Board's refusal to get involved in the transit talks while the contract was being negotiated, and he answered:

"No. The Control Board was never intended to be a management body or a bargaining unit."

Asked whether he feared a strike on the eve of the Democratic Convention, he laughed and said, "There always is a danger of a strike," adding:

"These are new times, and many unions have come around to the view that they have to cooperate in an emergency situation. They have been cooperating."

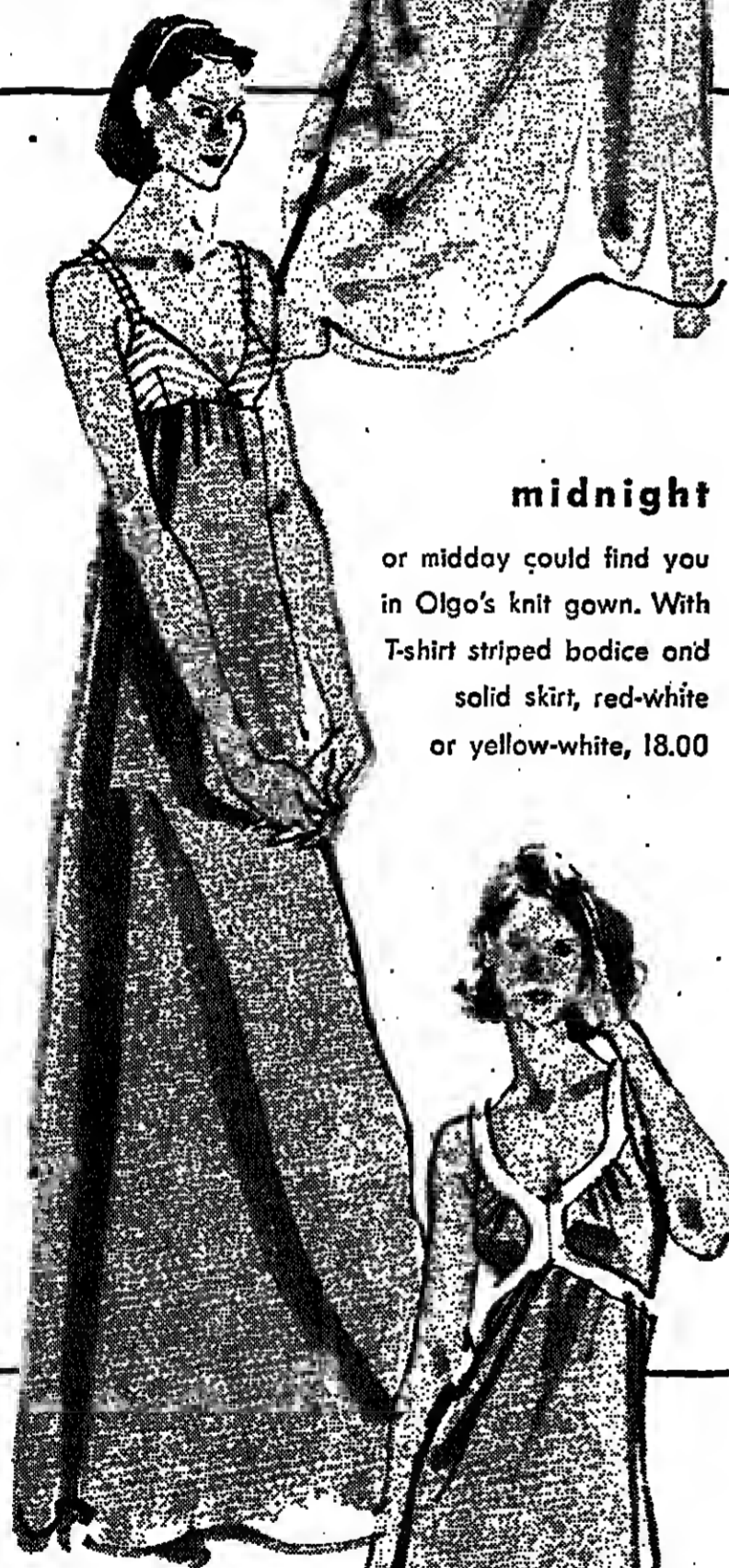
Plea Changed in Murder

PRINCETON, N.J., April 28 (AP)—Joseph Malcolm Purifory, 30 years old, of Philadelphia, has entered plea of non-vult contumde in the murder of an 83-year-old widow who was found dead in her Hopewell farmhouse last July. Mr. Purifory withdrew his original not guilty plea in the murder of Ethel Perry. The plea means that he does not wish to fight the charge. Mr. Purifory also pleaded guilty to breaking and entering, assault with intent to rob and larceny.



#### Olga is

softness knit into a two-tone gown with lace-edge bodice. Orange-beige or blue-beige, 20.00



#### midnight

or midday could find you in Olga's knit gown. With T-shirt striped bodice and solid skirt, red-white or yellow-white, 18.00



#### sunshine

while you sleep—that's our Olga Empire knit of yellow-bonded white or red-white, 22.00

Olgo's polyester knit gowns, P, S, M, collected in Fourth Floor lingerie, Lord & Taylor. And at all Lord & Taylor stores. WI 7-3300 (24 hours a day)

## DEAR MOTHER

Here's a gift certificate from your favorite store, Altman's. Use it to pick out the gift you really want. I love you. (Altman gift certificates come packaged for Mothers' Day, May 9th, with a pretend carnation and a 1 c.c. bottle of Yendi perfume by Capucci, in amounts of 10.00 or more. You can charge.) Main floor, Fifth Avenue and branches.



# All low "tar" cigarettes promise taste. But only one can really deliver.

## And that's a Fact.



# fact:

Fact is the first cigarette with Purite granules, the selective filtering agent. Selective. That means it reduces things that taste bad in smoke. Without removing the things that taste good. So, for the first time, you get a taste you can like in a low "tar" cigarette. And that's a Fact.

Available in regular and menthol.

Regular, 13 mg. "tar," 1.0 mg. nicotine; Menthol, 12 mg. "tar," 0.8 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, by FTC method.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Handwritten signature or mark.



1  
1976

### QUITIES CITED MEDICAID PAY

#### Concedes Municipal Hospitals May Get Less

By DAVID BIRD  
John McCann, assistant  
director of the State  
Department of Health,  
said yesterday that  
it was possible that  
under its cost-based  
payment system, was  
paying voluntary hospitals  
that were twice as  
much as those paid in municipal  
for the same job.  
McCann described the  
move to private and public  
at a hearing called by  
an Carter Burden, Mr.  
the chairman of the  
State's Health Commit-  
tee, that if municipal  
hospitals were treated equally  
with voluntary institutions,  
they would immediately gain  
\$200 million in pay-

McCann defended the  
system under which the state  
pays for Medicaid,  
and the bills for the  
said that "for all prac-  
tices the computation  
is identical." But under  
the plan by Councilwoman  
Friedlander, he said  
that voluntary hospitals might  
lose because of their  
higher rates.

#### Differences Cited

McCann may be entirely cor-  
rect, Friedlander said.  
Friedlander, "that the pay-  
ment administrator in a  
municipal hospital is twice as  
much as in a voluntary  
hospital." He indicated by  
the example of the  
of the health administra-  
tor at Columbia University's  
Public Health, Dr.  
that before coming  
to the city last year he head-  
ed the department of commu-  
nity health at a local voluntary  
hospital, which was paid, with  
other hospitals, \$105,000 a year.  
Friedlander identified the  
example of the Long Island  
Medical Center, which last  
year paid the salary paid  
to the city's  
Hospitals Corporation, which  
operates all of the  
municipal hospitals, is

that municipal hospitals are re-  
imbursed at a rate of \$215 a pa-  
tient day, while voluntary hos-  
pitals are paid as high as \$360.

#### Is Urged Mayor Beame to 'Heart Bill'

McCann said yesterday  
that he would urge Governor  
to sign a bill that would  
allow police officers to  
retire on pay for heart  
disease if the presumption  
that it was job-related.  
McCann said the law had  
to be passed every year.  
McCann's top aides also  
said that he vetoed  
the bill, which received five-  
ty-five approval in the  
Senate last night.  
Beame said: "We  
are mandated. That's  
the way the city has."  
McCann said the Mayor's Man-  
datory Committee  
led the Legislature  
to enact the so-  
called "heart bill" to save the  
city money.

McCann said the bill was  
passed by a vote of 50 to 3,  
which indicates that over-  
whelming support.

McCann's top aide to the  
Mayor, Warren  
of Binghamton,  
said that the Senate would  
not override a veto,  
and that the bill might  
be passed for another year.

#### IN QUARTER T IN 10 YEARS

STON, April 28 (AP)  
—Productivity in the United  
States fell to its lowest level  
in a quarter in more  
than a decade, the Labor De-  
partment said today.  
Secretary W. J. Usery  
said the first-quarter fig-  
ures showed that labor-  
relations "are  
at a grim."  
The department said that in-  
flation from labor  
disputes rose to seven-hun-  
dred percent of estimated  
time in the first  
quarter, up from 11 hundredths  
in 1976, and was  
at a first-quarter rate

like activity is usual  
in the first quarter, all  
things considered, the  
number of strikes and the num-  
ber of workers involved—were  
higher than in any first  
quarter since the early 1960s,  
most noted.  
Included in the first-quarter  
figures were the current  
strike in the rubber industry,  
out of municipal em-  
ployees in San Francisco and  
a three-day nationwide  
strike against the  
industry.

ts Swiss School Bus  
ZONA, Switzerland,  
(AP)—A train hit a  
bus at an unguarded  
crossing here today, kill-  
ing a driver and at least  
nine children aboard,  
a Swiss official said.



Crisp, refreshing, delicious.  
These are my kind of  
summer treats. Thanks for  
making my dreams come  
true, Carlin, with your  
exclusive new Cool Fern  
print. I have a feeling  
I'll be catching napping a  
lot. Guess and white  
easy-care polyester and  
cotton, elegantly scalloped  
hems. The Fern Pavilion,  
15 East 49th Street.

- Flat Sheets:  
Twin...\$30  
Double/Queen...\$45  
King...\$55  
Standard case, pair...\$22  
King case, pair...\$24
- Blanket Covers:  
Twin...\$50  
Double...\$60  
Queen...\$75  
King...\$88  
Dual...\$88
- Ruffled Pillow Sham  
(French back):  
Standard...\$25  
King...\$28.50
- Pefficoat:  
Twin...\$50  
Double...\$60  
Queen...\$75  
King...\$88  
Dual...\$88
- Comforter, filled with  
summerweight Dacron®  
polyester fiberfill.  
Covering matches  
blanket cover and  
pefficoat.  
Twin...\$115  
Double...\$170  
King/Dual...\$220
- Breakfast and Neckroll  
Pillows: filled with  
feathers and down.  
Removable case,  
each \$7.50
- Throw pillow, 16" square,  
filled with Dacron®  
polyester...\$28.50

Bringing the outdoors into my own private bower.  
One of the pleasures of summer only at

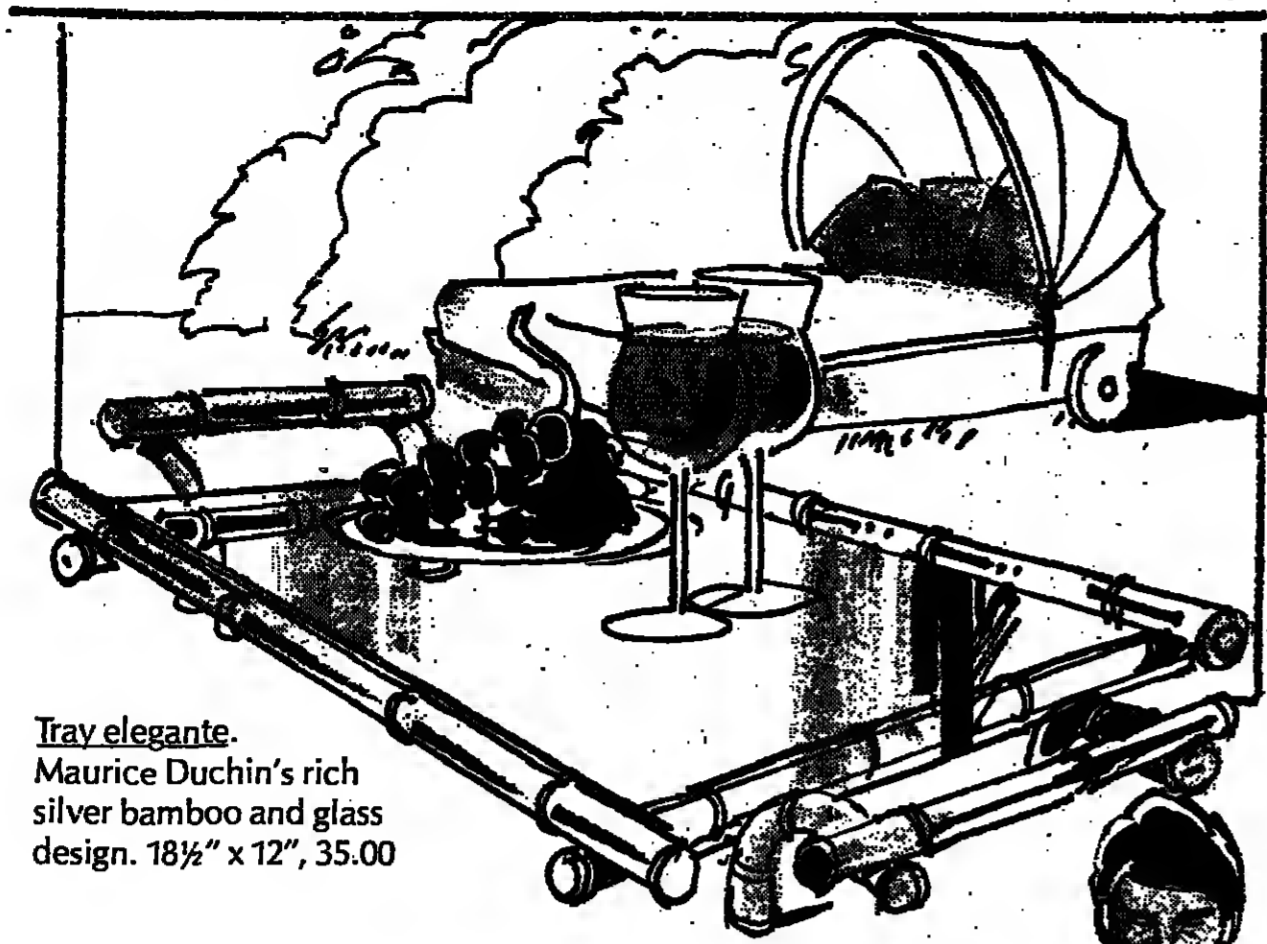
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For your shopping convenience Saks Fifth Avenue will be open tonight until 8:30

Add sales tax on mail and phone orders, 1.25 handling charge beyond our delivery area.  
Saks Fifth Avenue at Rockefeller Center (212) PL 3-4000 • New York open tonight until 8:30 p.m. • White Plains, Springfield and Garden City open tonight until 9 p.m. • New York • White Plains • Springfield • Garden City • Chevy Chase • Bala-Cynwyd • Boston • Atlanta • Pittsburgh • Detroit • Troy • Chicago • Skokie • St. Louis • Houston • Beverly Hills • Woodland Hills • Palm Springs • San Francisco • Palo Alto • La Jolla • Phoenix • Monterey • Miami Beach • Surfside • Ft. Lauderdale • Palm Beach

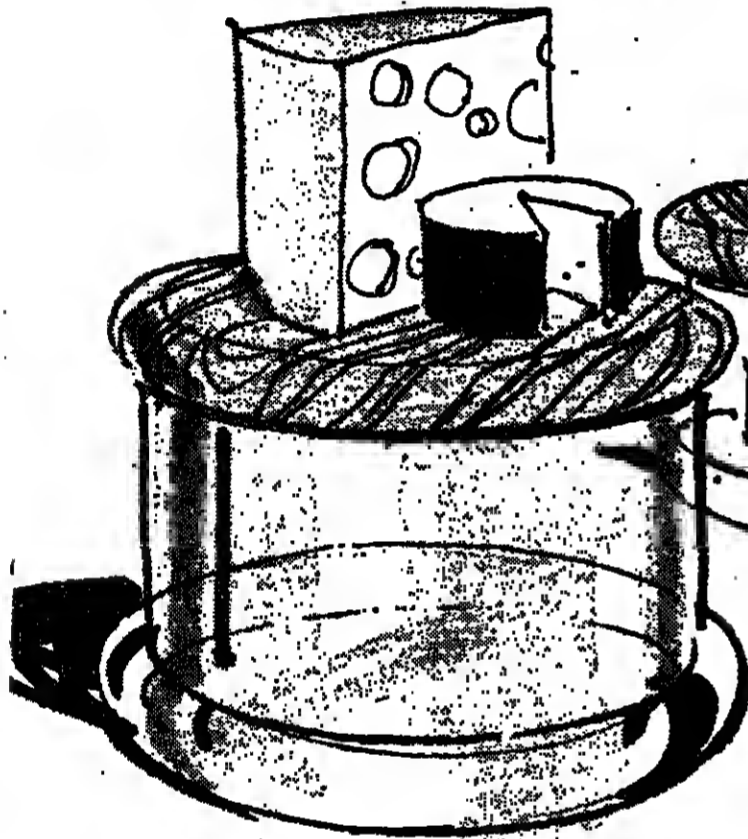
Pact  
DEAR  
MOT  
cigarettes  
But only  
deliver  
s a Fact.  
ct:





**Tray elegante.**  
Maurice Duchin's rich silver bamboo and glass design. 18½" x 12", 35.00

**Four-Star Apron.**  
Paul Bocuse's signature chef's apron in white cotton with red white and blue trims; velcro closing. Ours alone in one-size design, 20.00  
**A Côte de Provence wine and cheese party, all in one.** Wrought iron wine rack for 12 of your most prized vintages. On top, a butcher block board for cutting and serving cheese. From Ted Arnold. 36" x 36" x 18", 150.00



**Our exclusive cheese canister** with butcher block cutting board top. From Pilgrim Glass: 5" diameter, 7.50 6¾" diameter, 13.50



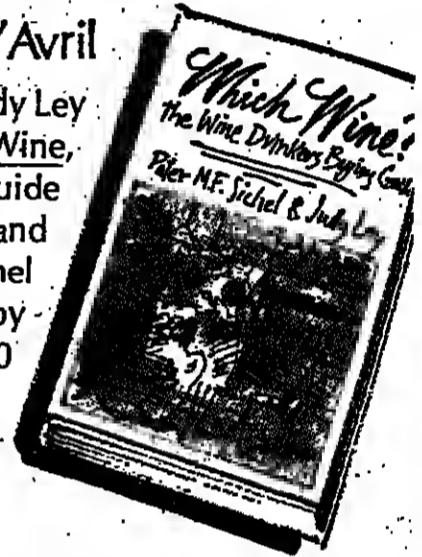
# Une Alliance Française: the Côtes de Provence pique-nique de luxe

The French have a way of bringing a certain style, charm, and yes, elegance, to the simple pleasures of life. And Bonwit's has a certain way of bringing it all together. Today, tomorrow and Saturday, being at Bonwit's is the next best thing to being in La Belle France. Les Vins, Les Fromages, Les Fleurs, Les Pains, Les Herbes. La crème de la crème de Fauchon. Allons! To the Gift Shop, Second Floor

## The Bonwit Guide to the Côtes de Provence

Jeudi, 29 d'Avril

12:30 to 2:30 Oenologist Judy Ley autographs copies of *Which Wine, The Wine Drinkers Buying Guide* written by Judy Ley and Peter Sichel Published by Harper & Row, 10.00



2:00 to 3:00 Maurice Couilliot, Gabriel Grisolle and Richard Militello, leaders of the Comité Interprofessionnel des Vins de Provence discuss Côtes de Provence wines  
Mary Ann Zimmerman, table setting expert extraordinaire, explores Entertaining à la Provence.  
Suzanne Urban and Gabriel Grisolle discuss the flowers of Provence.  
Côte de Provence wine and French cheese tastings.  
3:00 to 4:00 Peter Dunlop of Horticulture House tells you everything you ever wanted to know about growing and cooking with herbs.  
5:00 to 6:00 Côte de Provence Wine and French cheese tastings with Michel Bonnemort

Vendredi, 30 d'Avril

12:30 to 2:30 Judy Ley autographs copies of *Which Wine*  
2:00 to 3:00 Taste the wines and cheeses of Côte de Provence with Michel Bonnemort  
3:00 to 4:00 Peter Dunlop of Horticulture House on how to grow and cook with herbs.

Samedi, 1 de Mai

12:30 to 2:30 Judy Ley autographs copies of *Which Wine*  
2:00 to 3:00 Wine and cheese tastings with Michel Bonnemort  
Mary Ann Zimmerman discusses Entertaining à la Provence  
3:00 to 4:00 Peter Dunlop of Horticulture House

Thursday, Friday and Saturday:

Sample Fauchon coffee each morning from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. Select your favorite French Breads from our baskets. Taste the very best of Fauchon. Watch Jean Kellogg demonstrate arrangements of French beaded flowers Table d'hôte, special settings for dining à la Provençal. And just for coming, a fresh flower flown here from France! Côte de Provence in Bonwit's Gift Shop, Second Floor Fifth Avenue at 56th Street, New York



**Fauchon—the taste of France.**  
Ours exclusively, incredible Truffle Soup, 14 oz., 22.00  
Herbes de Provence, 11 oz., 17.00 Olives à la Niçoise, for cocktails or salads, 1 lb. 5 oz., 11.00  
**The Sommelier's classic opener.**  
Corkscrew open foil, then pulls out cork perfectly. In forged steel from Trident, 7.50



with your favorite priced...  
red, green; blue

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center.

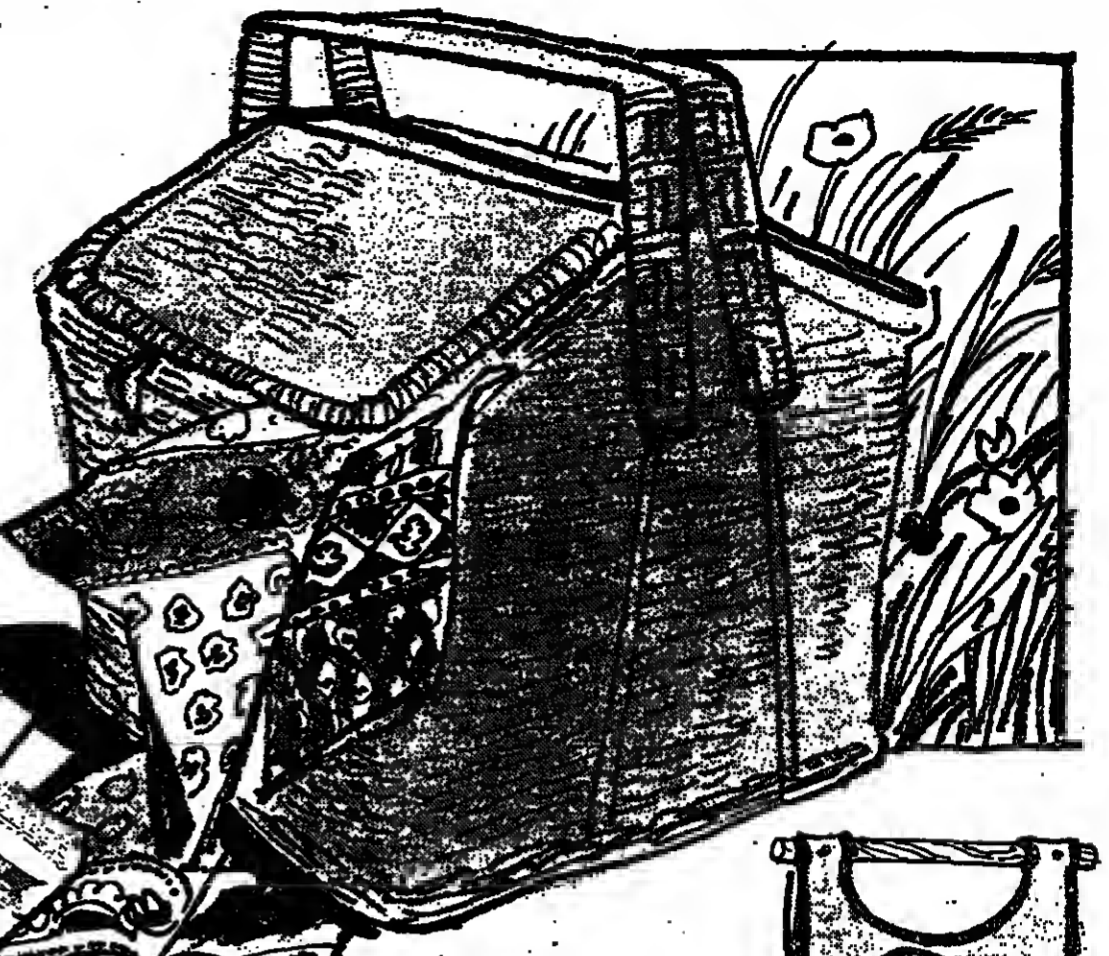


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The Bonn  
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# BONWIT TELLER



**A moveable feast.**  
The French pique-nique hamper. Natural rattan from Batea and ours alone. 16" x 12" x 12", 32.00

**The pique-nique lapkin** in a print Provençal. Ours alone from Elisa Dags in blue, red, yellow or brown cotton. 21" square serviette, 4.50 each

**The Loafer.** Easiest way yet to carry breads and such. And no crumbs, ever, because of the bottom zip. Natural flax with a graphic loaf for all to see. 28" x 7" and ours alone from Gerald Marie, 15.00

**The Chiller:** glass carafe and bucket from Import Associates. Ours alone: 6 1/2" Carafe with 7" diameter server, 20.00 complete

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### Another School District Rebels And Abandons Shortened Day

By LEONARD BUDER

Another Manhattan school district has directed its principals to restore regular school hours in defiance of the central Board of Education's policies.

The action, by the community school board for District 6, which covers the Washington Heights and Inwood sections, came as School Chancellor Irving Anker was still trying to bring schools in District 3 on the West Side into compliance with the systemwide edict on reduced school time.

In another matter, Mr. Anker superseded three community school districts—two in Queens and one in Manhattan—for failing to submit ethnic data about teachers and supervisors for a state survey.

The supersessions, which were limited to collecting the disputed data, involved District 1 on the Lower East Side and District 26, in Bayside and Douglaston, and District 29 covering Queens Village, Springfield Gardens and Hollis.

#### Ethnic Data Sought

Teams from central headquarters were expected to be sent into the three districts shortly to obtain the ethnic data.

Officials in the three districts have voiced concern that the ethnic data could result in discriminatory racial quotas for hiring and discharging school personnel. But Mr. Anker, in his letters of supersession, told the districts that their failure to submit the necessary data "jeopardizes the continued and timely receipt of Federal and or state aid to your district and to the city as a whole."

The development involving District 6 should prove more difficult for central authorities who, for the last two months, have been unsuccessfully trying to quell the community rebellion over reduced school time that has erupted in District 3.

Under a Board of Education economy measure adopted after the teachers' strike last fall, city elementary and junior high schools are supposed to dismiss pupils at 2:15 P.M., instead of the usual 3 P.M., two days each week. Most local boards object-

ed to the measure but, after losing a court effort to overturn the policy, went along with the shortened time under strong pressure from Chancellor Anker.

However, District 3 held out and on Monday, when classes resumed following the spring recess, eight schools in the district—the largest number in recent weeks—kept their pupils for the additional 45 minutes until 3 P.M. Most of these schools had been the scene of parent demonstrations, including sit-ins, in favor of the full school days.

In the only new initiative involving the District 3 dispute yesterday, State Senator Albert H. Blumenthal, Democrat of Manhattan, said he had been told by the central board that his request for outside fact-finding in the dispute had been turned down. He said that he would now ask the State Education Commissioner, Ewald B. Nyquist, to look into the matter and that he would make the request today.

#### Action Promised

Asked about the District 6 matter, a headquarters spokesman, Robert H. Terte, said that Chancellor Anker intended to take "all appropriate legal means to carry out the Board of Education's policies."

Dr. Paul Treatment, the superintendent of District 6, said that the local board had authorized a return to the full school day in the district's 11 elementary schools as soon as feasible.

He said that the district planned to use money saved in its budget to hire 45 additional teachers to make possible the additional instructional time.

Under the central board's agreement with the teachers' union, the restoration of the two 45-minute class periods for pupils has to be coupled with the return of two 45-minute free periods for teachers that had been eliminated in the new teacher contract.

Dr. Treatment said that it might take two or three weeks for the district to hire all the necessary teachers to fully implement the 9-to-3 school day.

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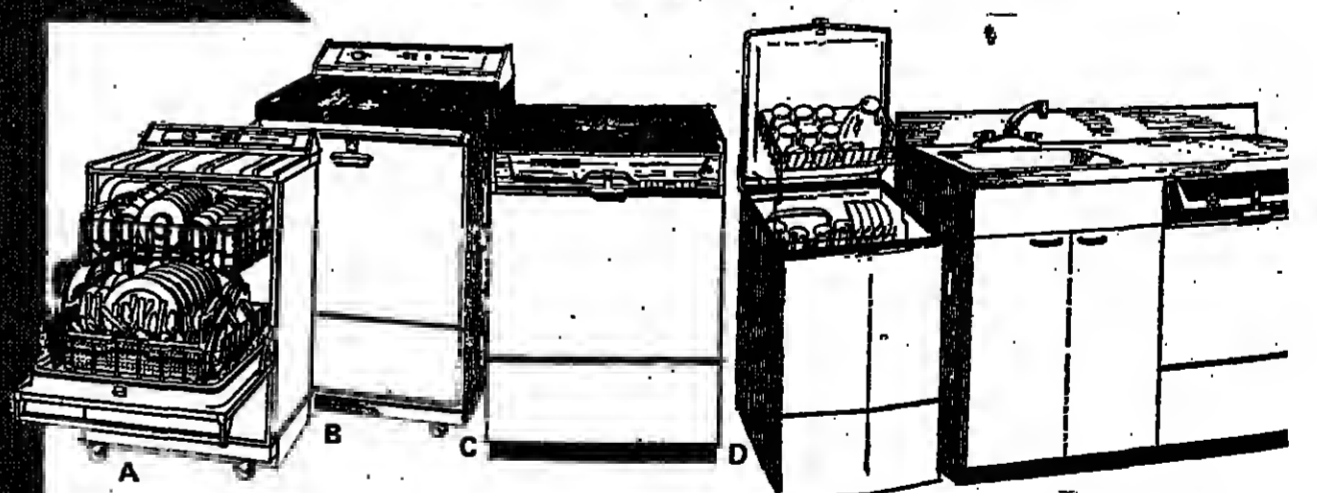
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الجمعة 12 أبريل 1976

# Victory in Primary Leaves Vaunted Democratic Machine in Pennsylvania in State of Disrepair

**JAMES T. WOOTEN**  
 PHILADELPHIA, April 28—Jimmy Carter headed toward home today, as his seventh Presidential victory of the year, he Pennsylvania's vaunted and political machinery is in a state of disrepair.

Mr. Heinz's victory set the stage for another of Pennsylvania's traditional east-west confrontations in November. He will oppose Representative William J. Green, the Philadelphia politician who easily defeated State Senator Jeanette Reisman yesterday, to win the Democratic nomination.

Both men will be seeking the seat now held by Hugh Scott, the 76-year-old Senate minority leader, who decided not to run again after it was disclosed that he had accepted cash con-

tributions from the Gulf Oil Corporation.

Here in Philadelphia, Democratic voters nominated Representative William A. Barrett for a 12th term, even though the 75-year-old incumbent died on April 12. The city's Democratic executive committee will appoint a successor. A protégé of Mayor Frank L. Rizzo's forces, State Representative Michael Meyer, is expected to be chosen.

**Very Close Contest**

In another Congressional race in Philadelphia, Representative Robert N. C. Nix, the only black member of the state's delegation, apparently survived a substantial challenge from the Rev.

William H. Gray 3d, pastor of a large black congregation.

Fewer than 500 votes separated the two men this morning when Representative Nix, endorsed by Mayor Rizzo, claimed victory. It was the first time in his 18-year career that he had faced serious opposition. Mr. Gray said he would demand a recount.

Four Republicans, including Representative Heinz, and two Democrats, including Representative Green, did not seek new terms in the House this year, leaving seven Republicans and a dozen Democrats running for re-nomination. All except Representative Nix were definite winners.

That was certainly the case yesterday in Mr. Carter's sur-

prising demolition of the labor-endorsed and organization-backed candidacy of Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

The former Governor of Georgia lost only in Philadelphia and in Montgomery County, a suburb of Philadelphia. Elsewhere he was a clear and decisive winner, especially west of the Allegheny Mountains, where that intersects the state about half way across.

His victory provided not only an inestimable lift for the Georgian's candidacy, but it also shattered previous myths about the invincibility of a candidate who has the support of the traditional power blocs in

the state—as Senator Jackson did.

"It was a clear sign that they [the organizational leadership] better start listening to the people," Peter J. Camiel, chairman of the Philadelphia Democrats, said today. "You've got to listen to the people. If you don't, you're dead."

Mr. Camiel was suggesting what Mr. Carter was saying all through the campaign—that no matter how powerful union leaders and party figures may be, they can probably no longer insure that their members will vote as they are instructed.

The resounding defeat for labor came less than two years

after its forces had insured the re-election of Senator Richard S. Schweiker, a Republican running in a heavily Democratic state. After winning with a substantial margin in November 1974, Senator Schweiker credited labor with the difference.

But neither labor nor the organizational machinery was especially passionate about Senator Jackson's candidacy, and many of the leaders openly spoke of their devotion to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who has not declared his candidacy.

Given that lack of enthusiasm and the late start the organization made in its efforts for Senator Jackson, it was almost no contest.

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er's triumph was the significant outcome of a fight primary that also senatorial nomination two young Congresses President Ford of 103 Republican delegates gave an overwhelming victory to a member of the Representatives who weeks ago initiative. H. John the Republican million Pittsburgh, won's nomination to the

### Food Stamp Aid by Senate Panel

**By The New York Times**  
 WASHINGTON, April 28—State Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee today to give the food program \$400 million more it through Sept.

Action was taken yesterday by the subcommittee, estimated that it would run out before the new year begins Oct. 1, unless a supplemental appropriation.

The administration has not more money, say improvements in the should make appropriations un-

use has made no for a fund short a \$5.8 billion program latest supplement.

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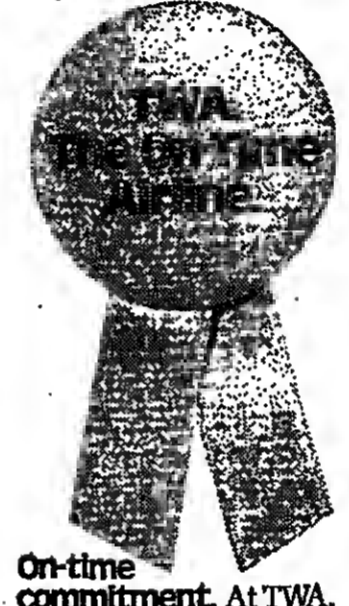
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### Contrast in Appeal Shown Carter and Humphrey

From Page 1, Col. 5

The contrast between the Carter and Humphrey followers appears both in terms of demographic characteristics and the concerns of the voters.

For example, Mr. Carter did exceedingly well among white Protestants (winning a little better than two of every five such voters in Pennsylvania), about equaling his 37 percent overall showing among Catholics and ran very poorly among Jews. The hypothetical Humphrey constituency, by contrast, tended to be proportionately less Protestant, hot relatively more Jews and Catholics than did Mr. Carter's constituency.

Age also seemed to play a role. Democratic voters over 45 were very much more likely than younger ones to prefer Mr. Humphrey. Indeed, 70 percent of those over age 65 selected the Minnesota Senator, while only 39 percent of those under 30 chose him. For Mr. Carter, the age difference was not so dramatic, but he did somewhat better than average among those under 45.

Support by Union Voters

Similarly, while Mr. Carter did equally well among voters from union and nonunion households, there was a dramatic difference in the Humphrey column: Union members were very much more favorable to him.

On issues, Mr. Carter did particularly well among those on the conservative side of most of the actual primary was closely tied to the issues.

In a pattern seen in past primaries, Mr. Carter got about the same level of support among those on both sides of most questions, including defense, job guarantees, military spending and racial issues.

On the whole, rather, the poll suggested that the Carter victory was more a product of weak opposition.

Two important issues that did not appear to be decisive in Pennsylvania were foreign policy and the controversy over Mr. Carter's use of the term "ethnic purity" in connection with the integration of urban neighborhoods.

While Mr. Jackson did well among those who opposed détente with the Soviet Union and Mr. Udall among those wanting to reduce military spending, only a small fraction of voters listed these issues as important.

When Mr. Carter, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Udall faced off last in New York State, the Times/CBS News poll found that Mr. Carter had won the support of about half of the blacks. In Pennsylvania, his black support slipped slightly to 44 percent, possibly because of the controversy and because Mr. Udall made a more direct appeal for the black vote.

Voters were asked in the survey whether they felt the Government should "see to it that more white neighborhoods have housing available for blacks and other minorities." Mr. Carter won about the same vote, 36 and 37 percent, respectively, among those who agreed and those also disagreed.

Further, even the 17 percent who said they had been directly influenced by the ethnic

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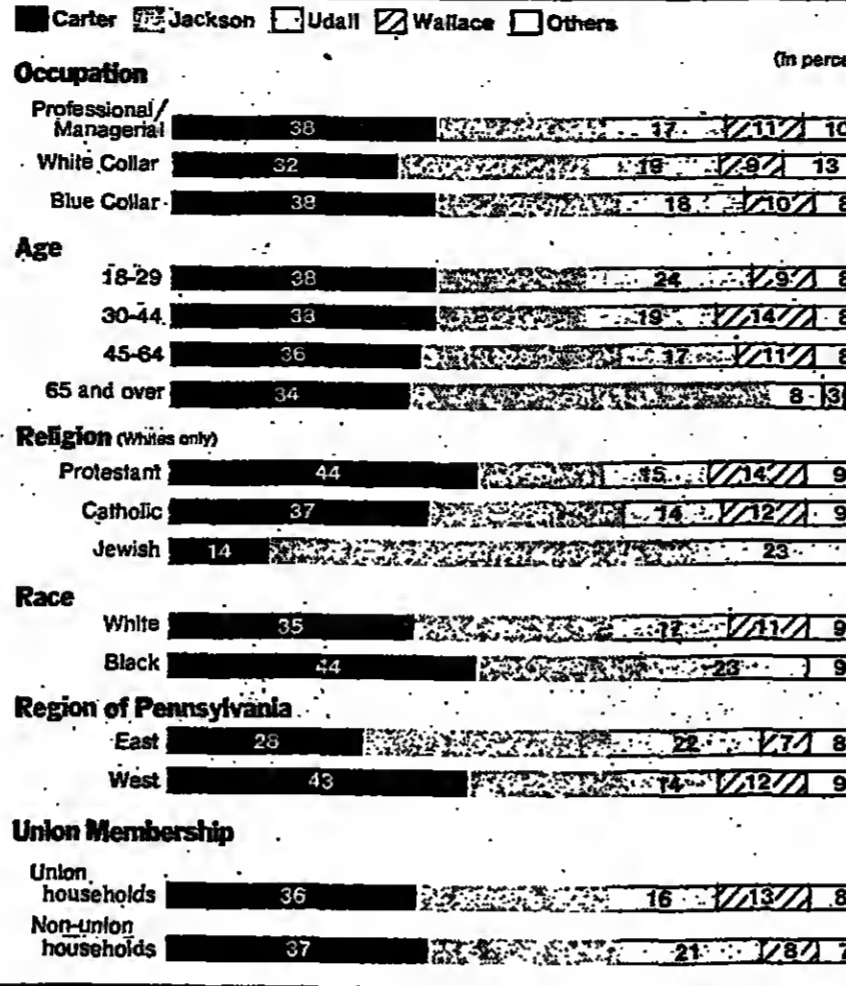
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### How Various Groups Voted in Pennsylvania Primary

(Based on New York Times/CBS News Poll of 1,506 Voters)



### Dropouts Mar Connecticut Caucuses

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS

HARTFORD, April 28—Ca-

price and the complications of the system seemed to conspire last night to keep some of the Democratic Presidential candidates from getting their names on the ballots in all the towns in Connecticut for the Presidential caucus on May 11.

Senator Henry M. Jackson's name in Shelton, Mayor Francis X. Kelley, left for vacation some time before last night's caucus, apparently forgetting that he was the official town moderator for the Senator from Washington, and that a Jackson slate could not officially be drawn up in Shelton without the moderator's presence.

The case was not an isolated one, not even in Mr. Jackson's camp. The moderator in Ashford dropped out, too.

"He let us know this morning he didn't want to moderate," said Edward L. Marcus, Senator Jackson's state coordinator.

As there had to be a caucus last night for each candidate in each of the 169 cities and towns in Connecticut in which the candidates want to contend, any word today about dropouts came too late.

The candidates who get less than 15 percent of the votes in a town lose their votes to the uncommitted slate. The others, on a basis of proportional representation, get to send delegates from their winning slates to the six district conventions on June 12.

After a roll-call vote in each of those conventions, another 15 percent is taken off the bottom for the uncommitted slate. Then the survivors caucus to decide who should be among the 51 delegates to the Democratic National Convention in New York in July.

### Tuesday Voting's Effects

Following are the latest tallies in the Democratic Presidential primary in Pennsylvania, the United States Senate races in that state and the convention delegate votes, in Pennsylvania and overall:

Pennsylvania Primary		Delegate Votes	
Carter	506,898 (37%)	Needed to nominate:	1,130
Jackson	337,060 (25%)	REPUBLICANS	
Udall	256,394 (19%)	Ford	0
Wallace	155,911 (11%)	Reagan	0
McCormack	39,303 (3%)	Uncommitted	103
Shapp	35,851 (3%)	DEMOCRATS	
Bayh	16,837 (1%)	Needed to nominate:	1,505
Harris	13,808 (1%)	Carter	64
		Jackson	19
		Udall	22
		Wallace	3
		*Stevenson	0
		Humphrey	0
		Shapp	17
		Harris	0
		Church	0
		McCormack	0
		Walker	0
		Bayh	0
		Uncommitted	46
		Undecided	7
		*Favorite son in Illinois	
		REPUBLICANS	
		Heinz	359,655 (38%)
		Specter	330,091 (35%)
		Packard	161,425 (17%)
		DEMOCRATS	
		Green	746,462 (68%)
		Reibman	344,747 (32%)

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in domestic issues, there is little evidence that the vote in the actual primary was closely tied to the issues.

In a pattern seen in past primaries, Mr. Carter got about the same level of support among those on both sides of most questions, including defense, job guarantees, military spending and racial issues.

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# Check your grocery bill and chart your highs and lows with the new Casio BIOLATOR

Casio's new BIOLATOR is not only a superb 4-function calculator, you can also have the fun of computing your physical, emotional and intellectual states for any date according to the biorhythm life cycle theory.

- As a calculator, the BIOLATOR offers:
- Big, bright green 8-digit display
  - Four functions with full floating decimal
  - Constant for +, -, x and ÷
  - Computes day of the week for any date (1901-1999)
  - Computes day intervals between any two dates in the 20th Century.

In addition, the BIOLATOR makes it easy to calculate the 3 biorhythm cycles of life—physical, sensitivity (emotional) and intellectual—which, according to the theory, help determine your condition on a given date. For example:

You were born on June 13, 1947. What will be your biorhythm condition on July 4, 1976?

Step I

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	READ-OUT
Punch in: 76	DATE 7	DATE 4	76.07.04-0
Punch in: 47	DATE 6	DATE 13	-12.03.22-

Your guide numbers are:

Physical	12
Sensitivity (Emotional)	3
Intellectual	22

Step II

Locate these guide numbers on the BIOLATOR graph.

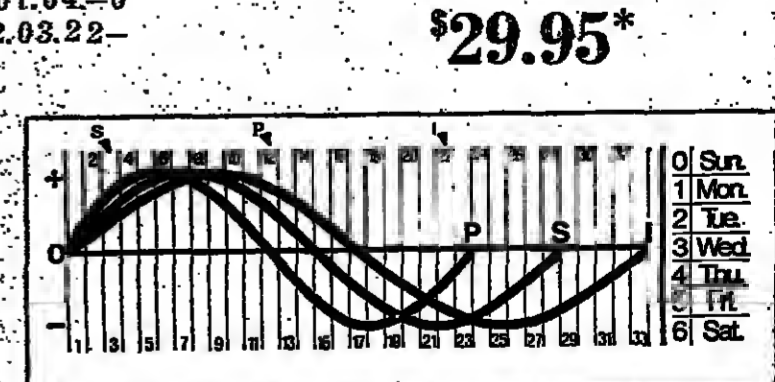
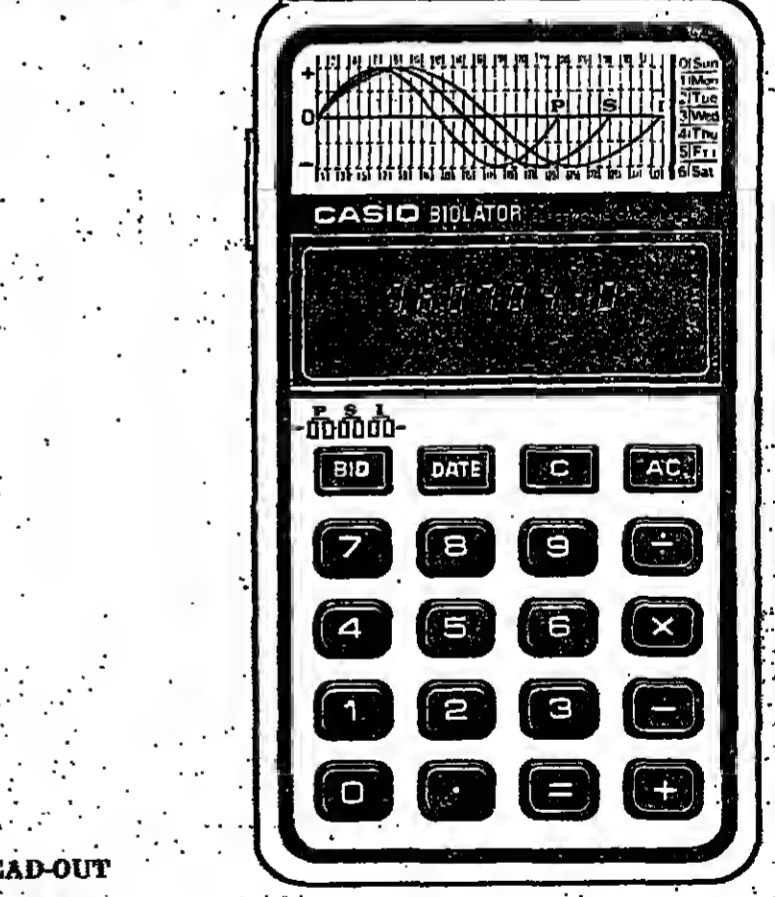
Step III

Check your condition for July 4, 1976 from the table shown on the right, according to the biorhythm life cycle theory.

Your physical number is 12 which turns out to be a critical day in which you should exercise caution.

Your sensitivity number is 3—a harmonious day for social relationships.

Your intellectual number is 22—no day for decisions.



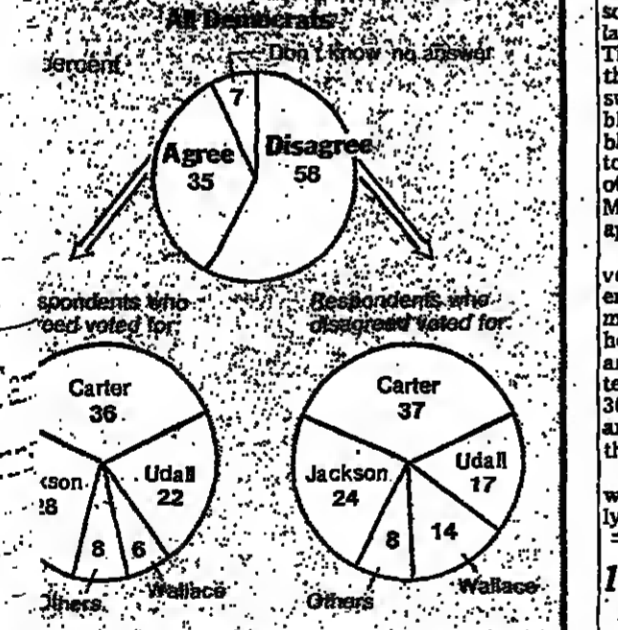
Casio makes no claim as to the validity of the biorhythm theory. Regardless, we think you'll have fun with this new Casio calculator.

From the world's leading manufacturer of quality calculators.

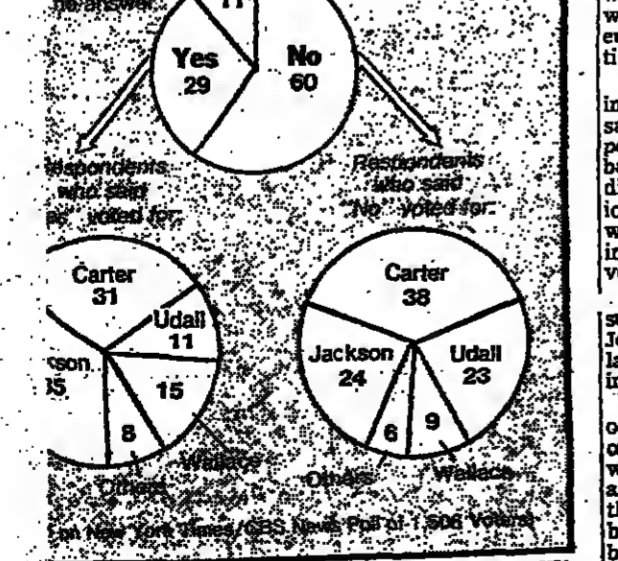
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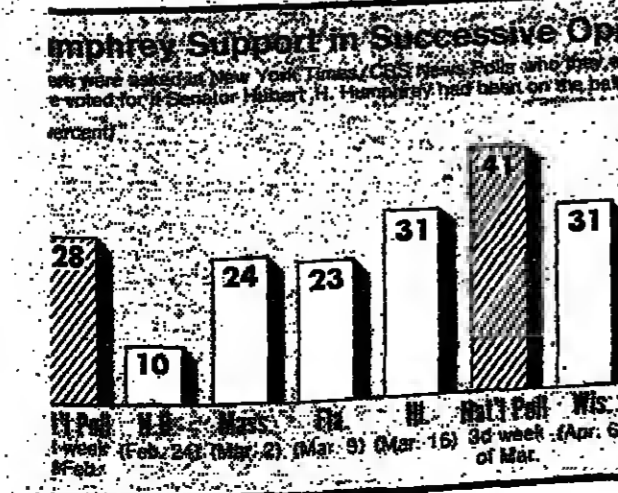
### Government's role in U.S. economy



### Union of Mayor Frank Rizzo's favorable



### Chart shows the impact of Jimmy Carter's









# EXCERPTS FROM SENATE INTELLIGENCE REPORT

WASHINGTON, April 28—Following are excerpts from "Intelligence and the Rights of Americans," the final report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The intelligence system of checks and balances has not adequately controlled intelligence activities. Until recently, the scope of permissible activities was established by procedures for intelligence agencies. Confined to exercise sufficient discretion in the use of its appropriations were being domestic intelligence issues reached the courts, and in those cases where they have reached the judiciary has been replete with them.

### Number of People Affected by Domestic Intelligence Activity

Domestic intelligence agencies targeted a vast number of citizens and domestic organizations. Headquarters alone has over 500,000 domestic intelligence files, and these have been augmented by files at F.B.I. field offices. F.B.I. opened 65,000 new intelligence files in 1972 and, substantially more individuals are subject to scrutiny than the number which appear to indicate since, in domestic intelligence files information on more than one group, and this information is retrievable through the National Name Index.

Over 100,000 Americans and groups caught in the domestic intelligence net is further illustrated by statistics: a quarter of a million first were opened and photostated the United States by the CIA in 1953-1973, producing a photostated index of nearly half a million names.

100,000 individuals were included in a computer system and were created on approximately 100,000 Americans and over 100 groups during the course of the CIA CHAOS (1967-1973) program. Private telegrams sent through the United States by the National Security Agency in 1947 to 1975 under a agreement with three United States companies.

Over 100,000 Americans subjects of United States files created between 1953 and 1971. Files on more than 11,000 groups were created by the Revenue Service between 1973 and tax investigations on the basis of political criteria.

Over 25,000 individuals were included on an F.B.I. list of "subversive" in the event of an emergency.

### Much Information Collected for Long

Intelligence agencies have collected information about the lives and activities of legal and political activities. The targets of this activity have included students of the right and the left, from activist to casual investigations have been not proponents of racial violence and racial harassment politicians; religious and advocates of new life widespread targeting of domestic groups and the type of the collection of information illustrated by the following:

Women's liberation movement infiltrated by informants material about the movement, leaders and individual reports included the name of a woman who attended meetings and stated that meeting had described oppressed, sexually or another report concluded purpose was to inform from the humdrum being only a wife and still recommended that investigation should be continued.

Domestic civil rights leader to Dr. Martin Luther King was investigated in the summer of 1964. The F.B.I. field office was not. Bureau headed that the investigation was a theory of "guilty until proven innocent."

Does not agree with belief of the field office not sympathetic to the White House may not be that there is a Communist. There is any substantial anti-Communist.

Resources reported on the Conservative American Council in 1971. In a bureau collected information the John Birch Society to the White House society's "scurrilous" at President Eisenhower and government officials. Investigations of the lawful peaceful groups have continued. For example, the investigation to determine if "had connections with the Party. The investigation

lasted for over 25 years, although nothing was found to rebut a report during the first year of the investigation that the N.A.A.C.P. had a "strong tendency" to "steer clear of Communist activities." Similarly, the F.B.I. has admitted that the Socialist Workers Party has committed no criminal acts. Yet the bureau has investigated the Socialist Workers Party for more than three decades on the basis of its revolutionary rhetoric—which the F.B.I. concedes falls short of incitement to violence—and its claimed international links. The bureau is currently using its informants to collect information about S.W.P. members' political views, including those on "U.S. involvement in Angola," "food prices," "racial matters," the "Vietnam War" and about any of their efforts to support non-S.W.P. candidates for political office.

(e) National political leaders fell within the broad reach of intelligence investigations. For example, Army Intelligence maintained files on Senator Adlai Stevenson and Congressman Abner Mikva because of their participation in peaceful political meetings under surveillance by Army agents. A letter to Richard Nixon, while he was a candidate for President in 1968, was intercepted under C.I.A.'s mail opening program. In the 1960's President Johnson asked the F.B.I. to compare various senators' statements on Vietnam with the Communist Party line and to conduct name checks on leading antiwar senators.

(f) As part of their effort to collect information which "related even remotely" to people or groups "active in communities which had 'the potential' for civil disorder, Army intelligence agencies took such steps as sending agents to a Halloween party for elementary school children in Washington, D.C., because they suspected a local "dissident" might be present; monitoring protests of welfare mothers' organizations in Milwaukee; infiltrating a coalition of church youth groups in Colorado, and sending agents to a priests' conference in Washington, D.C., held to discuss birth control measures.

(g) In the late 1960's and early 1970's, student groups were subjected to intense scrutiny. In 1970 the F.B.I. ordered investigations of every member of the Students for a Democratic Society and of "every black student union and similar group regardless of their past or present involvement in disorders." Files were opened on thousands of young men and women so that, as the former head of F.B.I. intelligence explained, the information could be used if they ever applied for a Government job.

In the 1960's bureau agents were instructed to increase their efforts to discredit "New Left" student demonstrators by tactics including publishing photographs ("naturally the most objectionable picture should be used"), using "misinformation" to falsify notify members events had been canceled, and writing "tell-tale" letters to students' parents.

(h) The F.B.I. Intelligence Division commonly investigated any indication that "subversive" groups already under investigation were seeking to influence or control other groups. One example of the extreme breadth of this "infiltration" was an F.B.I. instruction in the mid-1960's to all field offices to investigate every "free university" because some of them had come under "subversive influence."

(i) Each administration from Franklin D. Roosevelt's to Richard Nixon's permitted and sometimes encouraged Government agencies to handle essentially political intelligence. For example, President Roosevelt asked the F.B.I. to put in its files the names of citizens sending telegrams to the White House opposing his "national defense" policy and supporting Col. Charles Lindbergh.

President Truman received inside information on a former Roosevelt aide's efforts to influence his appointments, labor union organizing plans and the publishing plans of journalists.

President Eisenhower received reports on purely political and social contacts with foreign officials by Bernard Baruch, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. The Kennedy Administration had the F.B.I. wiretap a Congressional staff member, three executive officials, a lobbyist and a Washington law firm. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy received the fruits of a F.B.I. "tap" on Martin Luther King Jr. and a "bug" on a Congressman, both of which yielded information of a political nature.

President Johnson asked the F.B.I. to conduct "name checks" of his critics and of members of the staff of his 1964 opponent, Senator Barry Goldwater. He also requested purely political intelligence on his critics in the Senate, and received extensive intelligence reports on political activity at the 1964 Democratic Convention from F.B.I. electronic surveillance.

President Nixon authorized a program of wiretaps which produced for the White House purely political or personal information unrelated to national security, including information about a Supreme Court justice.

(j) The F.B.I.'s Counterintelligence—counterintelligence program—was designed to "disrupt" groups and "neutralize" individuals deemed to be threats to domestic security. The F.B.I. resorted to counterintelligence tactics in part because its chief officials believed that the existing law could not control the activities of certain dissident groups and that

court decisions had tied the hands of the intelligence community. Whatever opinion one holds about the policies of the targeted groups, many of the tactics employed by the F.B.I. were indisputably degrading to a free society. Counterintelligence tactics included:



Senator Walter F. Mondale, center, Minnesota Democrat, talking with F. A. O. Schwarz 3d, chief counsel to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. At right is Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Maryland Republican.

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(1) For approximately 20 years the C.I.A. carried out a program of indiscriminately opening citizens first class mail. The bureau also had a mail opening program, but canceled it in 1966. The bureau continued, however, to receive the illegal fruits of C.I.A.'s program. In 1970, the heads of both agencies signed a document for President Nixon, which correctly stated that mail opening was illegal, falsely stated that it had been discontinued and proposed that the illegal opening of mail should be resumed because it would provide useful results. The President approved the program, but withdrew his approval five days later. The illegal opening continued nonetheless. Throughout this period C.I.A. officials knew that mail opening was illegal but expressed concern about the "flip potential" of exposure, not about the illegality of their activity.

(2) From 1947 until May 1975, N.S.A. received from international cable companies millions of cables which had been sent by American citizens in the reasonable expectation that they would be kept private.

(3) Since the early 1930's, intelligence agencies have frequently wiretapped and bugged American citizens without the benefit of judicial warrant. Recent court decisions have curtailed the use of these techniques against domestic targets. But past subjects of these surveillances have included a United States Congressman, a Congressional staff member, journalists and newsmen, and numerous individuals and groups who engaged in no criminal activity and who posed no genuine threat to the national security, such as two White House domestic affairs advisers and an anti-Vietnam War protest group. While the prior written approval of the Attorney General has been required for all warrantless wiretaps since 1940, the record is replete with instances where this requirement was ignored and the Attorney General gave only after-the-fact authorization.

Until 1968, microphone surveillance by intelligence agencies was wholly unregulated in certain classes of cases. Within weeks after a 1964 Supreme Court decision denouncing the F.B.I.'s installation of a microphone in a defendant's bedroom, the Attorney General informed the bureau that he did not believe the decision applied to national security cases and permitted the F.B.I. to continue to install microphones subject only to its own "intelligent restraint."

(4) In several cases, purely political information (such as the reaction of Congress to an Administration's legislative proposal) and purely personal information (such as coverage of the extramarital social activities of a high-level executive official under surveillance) was obtained from electronic surveillance and disseminated to the highest levels of the Federal Government.

(5) Warrantless break-ins have been conducted by intelligence agencies since World War II. During the 1960's alone, the F.B.I. and C.I.A. conducted hundreds of break-ins, many against American citizens and domestic organizations. In some cases, these break-ins were to install microphones; in other cases, they were to steal such items as membership lists from organizations considered "subversive" by the bureau.

(6) The most pervasive surveillance technique has been the informant. In a random sample of domestic intelligence cases, 83 percent involved informants and 5 percent involved electronic surveillance. Informants have been used against peaceful, law-abiding groups; they have collected information about personal and political views and activities. To maintain their credentials in violence-prone groups, informants have involved themselves in violent activity. This phenomenon is well illustrated by an informant to the Klan. He was present at the murder of a civil rights worker in Mississippi and subsequently helped to solve the crime and convict the perpetrators. Earlier, however, while performing duties paid for by the Government, he had previously "beaten people severely, had boarded buses and kicked people, had [gone] into restaurants and beaten them [blacks] with blackjacks, chains, pistols." Although the F.B.I. requires agents to instruct informants that they cannot be involved in violence, it was understood that in the Klan, "he couldn't be an angel and be a good informant."

(7) The surveillance which we investigated was not only vastly excessive in

breadth and a basis for degrading counterintelligence actions, but was also often conducted by illegal or improper means. For example:

(a) Illegally attacking the political beliefs of targets in order to induce their employers to fire them; (b) Illegally mailing letters to the spouses of intelligence targets for the purpose of destroying their marriages; (c) Obtaining from I.R.S. the tax returns of a target and then attempting to provoke an I.R.S. investigation for the express purpose of deterring a protest leader from attending the Democratic National Convention; (d) Falsely and anonymously labeling as Government informants members of groups known to be violent, thereby exposing the falsely labeled member in expulsion or physical attack; (e) Pursuant to instructions to use "misinformation" to disrupt demonstrations, employing such means as broadcasting fake orders on the same citizens band radio frequency used by demonstration marshals to attempt to control demonstrations and duplicating and falsely filling out forms soliciting housing for persons coming to a demonstration, thereby causing "log and useless journeys to locate these addresses."

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## 4. Ignoring the Law

Officials of the intelligence agencies occasionally recognized that certain activities were illegal, but expressed concern only for "flip potential." Even more disturbing was the frequent testimony that the law and the Constitution were simply ignored. For example, the author of the so-called Huston plan testified:

Question: Was there any person who stated that the activity recommended, which you have previously identified as being illegal opening of the mail and breaking and entry or burglary—was there any single person who stated that such activity should not be done because it was unconstitutional?

Answer: No.  
Question: Was there any single person who said such activity should not be done because it was illegal?

Answer: No.  
Similarly, the man who for 10 years headed F.B.I.'s Intelligence Division testified that:

"... never once did I hear anybody, including myself, raise the question: Is this course of action which we have agreed upon lawful, is it legal, is it ethical or moral. We never gave any thought to this line of reasoning, because we were just neutrally pragmatic."

Although the statutory law and the Constitution were often not "grieved" as a thought, there was a general attitude that intelligence needs were responsive to a higher law. Thus, as one witness testified in justifying the F.B.I.'s mail opening program:

"It was my assumption that what we were doing was justified by what we had in mind... the greater good, the national security."

5. Deficiencies in Accountability and Control  
The overwhelming number of excesses continuing over a prolonged period of time were due in large measure to the fact that the system of checks and balances—created in our Constitution to limit abuse of governmental power—was seldom applied to the intelligence community. Guidance and regulation from outside the intelligence agencies—where it has been imposed at all—has been vague. Presidents and other senior executive officials, particularly the Attorneys General, have virtually abdicated their constitutional responsibility to oversee and set standards for intelligence activity. Senior Government officials generally gave the agencies broad, general mandates or pressed for immediate results on pressing problems. In neither case did they provide guidance to prevent excesses and their broad mandates and pressures themselves often resulted in excessive or improper intelligence activity.

Congress has often declined to exercise meaningful oversight, and on occasion has passed laws or made statements which were taken by intelligence agencies as supporting overly broad investigations.

On the other hand, the record reveals instances when intelligence agencies have concealed improper activities from their superiors in the executive branch and from the Congress. They have elected to disclose only the less questionable aspects of their activities.

There has been, in short, a clear and sustained failure by those responsible to control the intelligence community and to insure its accountability. There has been an equally clear and sustained failure by intelligence agencies to fully inform the proper authorities of their activities and to comply with directives from those authorities.

6. The Adverse Impact of Improper Intelligence Activity  
Many of the illegal or improper disruptive efforts directed against American citizens and domestic organizations succeeded in injuring their targets. Although it is sometimes difficult to prove that a target's misfortunes were caused by a counterintelligence program directed against him, the possibility that an arm of the United States Govern-

ment intended to cause the harm and might have been responsible is itself abhorrent.

The committee has observed numerous examples of the impact of intelligence operations. Sometimes the harm was readily apparent—destruction of marriages, loss of friends or jobs. Sometimes the attitudes of the public and of Government officials responsible for formulating policy and resolving vital issues were influenced by distorted intelligence. But the most basic harm was in the values of privacy and freedom which our Constitution seeks to protect and which intelligence activity infringed on a broad scale.

### (a) General Efforts to Discredit

Several efforts against individuals and groups appear to have achieved their stated aims. For example:

1. A bureau field office reported that the anonymous letter it had sent to an activist's husband accusing his wife of infidelity "contributed very strongly" to the subsequent breakup of the marriage.

2. Another field office reported that a draft counselor, deliberately and falsely accused of being an F.B.I. informant, was "ostracized" by his friends and associates.

3. Two instructors were reportedly put on probation after the bureau sent an anonymous letter to a university administrator about their funding of an anti-administration student newspaper.

4. The bureau evaluated its attempt to "put a stop" to a contribution to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as "quite successful."

5. An F.B.I. document boasted that a "pretext" phone call to Stokely Carmichael's mother telling her that members of the Black Panther Party intended to kill her son left her "shocked." The memorandum intimated that the bureau believed it had been responsible for Carmichael's flight to Africa the following day.

### (b) Media Manipulation

The F.B.I. has attempted covertly to influence the public's perception of persons and organizations by disseminating derogatory information to the press, either anonymously or through "friendly" news outlets. The impact of those articles is generally difficult to measure, although in some cases there are fairly direct connections to injury to the target. The bureau also attempted to influence media reporting which would have an impact on the public image of the F.B.I. Examples include:

1. Planning a series of derogatory articles about Martin Luther King Jr., and the poor people's campaign.

2. For example, in anticipation of the 1968 "poor people's march" on Washington, D. C., bureau headquarters granted authority to furnish "cooperative news media sources" an article "designed to curtail success of Martin Luther King's fund raising." Another memorandum illustrated how "photographs of demonstrators" could be used to discredit the civil rights movement. Six photographs of participants in the poor people's campaign in Cleveland accompanied the memorandum with the following note attached: "These [photographs] show the militant aggressive appearance of the participants and might be of interest in a cooperative news source." Information on the "poor people's campaign" was provided by the F.B.I. to friendly reporters on the condition that "the Bureau must not be revealed as the source."

3. Soliciting information from field offices "on a continuing basis" for "prompt... dissemination in the news media... to discredit the New Left movement and its adherents." The headquarters directive requested, among other things, that:

"Specific data should be furnished depicting the scurrilous and depraved nature of many of the characters, activities, habits and living conditions representative of New Left adherents."

4. Field Offices were to be exhorted that "every avenue of possible embarrassment must be vigorously and enthusiastically explored."

5. Ordering field offices to gather information which would disprove allegations by the "liberal press, the bleeding hearts and the forces on the left" that the Chicago police used undue force in dealing with demonstrators at the 1968 Democratic convention.

6. Taking advantage of a close relationship with the chairman of the board—described in an F.B.I. memorandum as "our good friend"—of a magazine with national circulation to influence articles which related to the F.B.I. For example, through this relationship the bureau "acquiesced" an "unfavorable article against the bureau" written by a freelance writer about an F.B.I. investigation, "postponed publication" of an article on another F.B.I. case, "forestalled publication" of an article by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and received information about proposed editing of King's articles.

7. Distorting Data to Influence Government Policy and Public Perceptions  
Accurate intelligence is a prerequisite to sound Government policy. However, as the past head of the F.B.I.'s Domestic Intelligence Division reminded the committee:

"The facts by themselves are not too meaningful. They are something like stones cast into a heap."  
On certain crucial subjects the domestic intelligence agencies reported the "facts" in ways that gave rise to misleading impressions.  
For example, the F.B.I.'s Domestic Intelligence Division initially discounted as an "obvious failure" the alleged attempts of Communists to influence the civil rights movement. Without any significant change in the factual situation, the bureau moved from the division's conclusion to Director Hoover's public Congressional testimony characterizing Communist influence on the civil rights movement as "vitally important."  
F.B.I. reporting on protests against

Continued on Following Page







07/11/20

# Excerpts: Proposals Include Curbs on Mail Opening and Unauthorized Break-Ins

Continued from Preceding Page

be formulated by the Attorney General. The FBI should be permitted to investigate specific allegations of espionage or disclosure of classified information by employees or contractors of the executive branch. Such investigations should not continue longer than 90 days except upon written approval of the Attorney General or his designee.

**Recommendation 50—Overt techniques** such as checks should be permitted in all of the authorized domestic investigations described including preliminary and full scale intelligence investigations.

**Recommendation 51—All nonconsent electronic surveillance** should be limited to judicial warrants under authority of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

It should be amended to prohibit electronic surveillance of foreigners in the United States, except as may be necessary to protect national security.

**Recommendation 52—All nonconsent electronic surveillance** should be limited to judicial warrants under authority of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, information obtained incidentally through an authorized covert technique about an American or a foreigner who is not the target of the covert technique.

**Recommendation 53—Mail opening** conducted only pursuant to a warrant issued upon probable cause that a criminal activity as described in Recommendation 37.

**Recommendation 54—Unauthorized entry** should be conducted only upon a warrant issued on probable cause that the place to be searched contains evidence of a crime, authorized entry, including entry, against foreigners, employees or conscripts of a foreign power should be upon judicial warrant under Title III which apply to electronic surveillance as described in Recommendation 51.

**Administrative Procedures**  
**Recommendation 55—Covert human sources** may not be directed at an individual in the course of a criminal investigation, that covert human sources be directed at an American or a foreigner in an investigation of an act unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the American is the target of the investigation.

**Recommendation 56—Covert human sources** should be directed at an individual in a full preventive intelligence investigation only when the information is in place and capable of being used by the Attorney General or his designee in writing either that "compelling circumstances" exist or that there is a threat to the American or to the national security.

**Recommendation 57—All covert human sources** used by the Attorney General or his designee should be terminated unless the source could be directed in a criminal investigation or a full preventive intelligence investigation under these recommendations.

**Recommendation 58—Mail surveillance** of return mail should be limited to judicial warrants under authority of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, information obtained incidentally through an authorized covert technique about an American or a foreigner who is not the target of the covert technique.

**Recommendation 59—The use of physical and review of credit records** and other records of private institutions should be limited to judicial warrants under authority of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, information obtained incidentally through an authorized covert technique about an American or a foreigner who is not the target of the covert technique.

disseminated to officials outside the Department of Justice authorized to make personnel decisions with respect to the subject.

**Recommendation 60—Covert techniques** should be permitted at the scene of a potential civil disorder in the course of preventive criminal intelligence and criminal investigations as described above. Nonwarrant covert techniques may also be directed at an American during a civil disorder in which extensive acts of violence are occurring and Federal troops have been introduced. This additional authority to direct such covert techniques at Americans during a civil disorder should be limited to circumstances where Federal troops are actually in use and the technique is used only for the purpose of preventing further violence.

**Recommendation 61—Covert techniques** should not be directed at an American in the course of a background investigation without the informed written consent of the American.

**Recommendation 62—If Congress enacts a statute attaching criminal sanctions to security leaks**, covert techniques should be directed at Americans in the course of security leak investigations only if such techniques are consistent with Recommendation 55(1), 58(1) or 59. With respect to security risks, Congress might consider authorizing covert techniques, other than those requiring a judicial warrant, to be directed at Americans in the course of security risk investigations, but only upon a written finding of the Attorney General that there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the individual is a security risk, he has considered and rejected less intrusive techniques and he believes the technique requested is necessary to the investigation.

**Incidental Overhears**  
**Recommendation 63—Except as limited elsewhere in these recommendations or in Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968**, information obtained incidentally through an authorized covert technique about an American or a foreigner who is not the target of the covert technique can be used as the basis for any authorized domestic security investigation.

**Recommendation 64—Information** should not be maintained except where relevant to the purpose of an investigation.

**Recommendation 65—Personally identifiable information** on Americans obtained in the following kinds of investigations should be sealed or purged as follows (unless it appears on its face to be necessary for another authorized investigation):

(a) Preventive intelligence investigations of terrorist or hostile foreign intelligence activities—as soon as the investigation is terminated by the Attorney General or his designee pursuant to Recommendation 45 or 49.

(b) Civil disorder assistance—as soon as the assistance is terminated by the Attorney General or his designee pursuant to Recommendation 60, provided that where troops have been introduced such information need be sealed or purged only within a reasonable period after their withdrawal.

**Recommendation 66—Information** previously gained by the FBI or any other intelligence agency through illegal techniques should be sealed or purged as soon as practicable.

**Recommendation 67—Personally identifiable information** on Americans from domestic security investigations may be disseminated outside the Department of Justice as follows:

(a) Preventive intelligence investigations of terrorist activities—personally identifiable information on Americans from preventive criminal intelligence investigations of terrorist activities may be disseminated only to:

(1) A foreign or domestic law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction over the criminal activity to which the information relates, or

disseminated to officials outside the Department of Justice authorized to make personnel decisions with respect to the subject.

**Recommendation 68—Officers of the executive branch** who are made responsible by these recommendations for overseeing intelligence activities and appropriate Congressional committees should have access to all information necessary for their functions. The committees should adopt procedures to protect the privacy of subjects of files maintained by the F.B.I. and other agencies affected by the domestic intelligence recommendations.

## Attorney General Oversight of the F.B.I.

**Recommendation 69—The Attorney General** should:

(a) Establish a program of routine and periodic review of F.B.I. domestic security investigations to ensure that the F.B.I. is complying with all of the foregoing recommendations, and

(b) Assure, with respect to the following investigations of Americans, that:

(1) Preventive intelligence investigations of terrorist activity or hostile foreign intelligence activity are terminated within one year, except that the Attorney General or his designee may grant extensions upon a written finding of "compelling circumstances";

(2) Covert techniques are used in preventive intelligence investigations of terrorist activity or hostile foreign intelligence activity only so long as necessary and not beyond time limits established by the Attorney General, except that the Attorney General or his designee may grant extensions upon a written finding of "compelling circumstances";

(3) Civil disorder assistance is terminated upon withdrawal of Federal troops or, if troops are not introduced, within a reasonable time after the finding by the Attorney General that troops are likely to be requested, except that the Attorney General or his designee may grant extensions upon a written finding of "compelling circumstances";

**Recommendation 70—The Attorney General** should review the internal regulations of the F.B.I. and other intelligence agencies engaging in domestic security activities to ensure that such internal regulations are proper and adequate to protect the constitutional rights of Americans.

**Recommendation 71—The Attorney General or his designee** (such as the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice) should advise the general counsel of intelligence agencies on interpretations of statutes and regulations adopted pursuant to these recommendations and on such other legal questions as are described below.

**Recommendation 72—The Attorney General** should have ultimate responsibility for the investigation of alleged violations of law relating to the domestic intelligence recommendations.

**Recommendations 73—The Attorney General** should be notified of possible alleged violations of law through the Office of Professional Responsibility by agency heads, general counsel or inspectors general of intelligence agencies.

**Recommendation 74—The heads of all intelligence agencies** affected by these recommendations are responsible for the prevention and detection of alleged violations of the law by or on behalf of their respective agencies and for the reporting to the Attorney General of all such alleged violations. Each such agency head should also assure his agency's cooperation with the Attorney General in investigation of alleged violations.

should include the general counsel's findings concerning these activities, a summary of the inspector general's investigations of these activities and the practice and procedures developed to discover activities that raise questions of legality or propriety.

## Office of Professional Responsibility

**Recommendation 82—The Office of Professional Responsibility** created by Attorney General Levi should be recognized in statute. The director of the office, appointed by the Attorney General, should report directly to the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General. The functions of the office should include:

(a) Serving as a central repository of reports and notifications provided the Attorney General, and

(b) Investigation, if requested by the Attorney General, of alleged violations by intelligence agencies of statutes enacted or regulations promulgated pursuant to these recommendations.

**Recommendation 83—The Attorney General** is responsible for all of the activities of the F.B.I. and the director of the F.B.I. is responsible to, and should be under the supervision and control of, the Attorney General.

**Recommendation 84—The director of the F.B.I.** should be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to serve at the pleasure of the President for a single term of not more than eight years.

**Recommendation 85—The Attorney General** should consider exercising his power to appoint assistant directors of the F.B.I. should be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to serve at the pleasure of the President for a single term of not more than eight years.

**Recommendation 86—The Attorney General** should approve all administrative regulations required to implement statutes created pursuant to these recommendations.

**Recommendation 87—Such regulations**, except for regulations concerning investigations of hostile foreign intelligence activity or other matters which are properly classified, should be issued pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act and should be subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

**Recommendation 88—The effective date of regulations** pertaining to the following matters should be delayed 90 days, during which time Congress would have the opportunity to review such regulations:

(a) Any C.I.A. activities against Americans, as permitted above;

(b) Military activities at the time of a civil disorder;

(c) The authorized scope of domestic security investigations, authorized investigative techniques, maintenance and dissemination of information by the FBI, and

(d) The termination of investigations and covert techniques as described [above].

**Recommendation 89—Each year** the F.B.I. and other intelligence agencies affected by these recommendations should be required to seek annual statutory authorization for their programs.

**Recommendation 90—The Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552 (b) ) and the Federal Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552 (a) )** provide important mechanisms by which individuals can gain access to information on intelligence activity directed against them. The domestic intelligence recommendations assume that these statutes will continue to be vigorously enforced. In addition, the Department of Justice should notify all readily identifiable targets of past illegal surveillance techniques and all Cointelpro victims and third parties who had received anonymous Cointelpro communications of the nature of the activities directed against them or the source of the anonymous communication to them.

**Recommendation 91—Congress** should enact a comprehensive civil remedies statute which would accomplish the following:

(a) Any American with a substantial and specific claim to an actual or threatened injury by a violation of the Constitution by Federal intelligence officers or agents acting under color of law should have a Federal cause of action against the Government and the individual Federal intelligence officer or agent responsible for the violation, without regard to the monetary amount in controversy. If actual injury is proven in court, the committee believes that the injured person should be entitled to equitable relief, actual, general and punitive damages and recovery of the costs of litigation. If threatened injury is proven in court, the committee believes that equitable relief and recovery of the costs of litigation should be available.

(b) Any American with a substantial and specific claim to an actual or threatened injury by violation of the statutory charter for intelligence activity (as proposed by these domestic intelligence recommendations) should have a cause of action for relief as in (a) above.

(c) Because of the secrecy that surrounds intelligence programs, the committee believes that a plaintiff should have two years from the date upon which he discovers or reasonably should have discovered the facts which give rise to a cause of action for relief from a constitutional or statutory violation.

(d) Whatever statutory provision may be made to permit an individual defendant to raise an affirmative defense that he acted within the scope of his official duties, in good faith and with a reasonable belief that the action he took was lawful, the committee believes that to insure relief to persons injured by governmental intelligence activity this defense should be available solely to individual defendants and should not extend to the Government. Moreover, the defense should not be available to bar injunctions against individual defendants.

## Criminal Penalties Should Be Enacted

**Recommendation 92—The committee** believes that criminal penalties should apply, where appropriate, to willful and knowing violations of statutes enacted pursuant to the domestic intelligence recommendations.

**Recommendation 93—Congress** should either repeal the Smith Act (18 U.S.C. 2385) and the Voorhis Act (18 U.S.C. 2386), which on their face appear to authorize investigation of "mere advocacy" of a political ideology, or amend those statutes so that domestic security investigations are only directed at conduct which might serve as the basis for a constitutional criminal prosecution under Supreme Court decisions interpreting these and related statutes.

**Recommendation 94—The appropriate committees of the Congress** should review the Espionage Act of 1917 to determine whether it should be amended to cover modern forms of foreign espionage, including industrial, technological or economic espionage.

**Recommendation 95—The appropriate Congressional oversight committees of the Congress** should, from time to time, request the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct audits and reviews of the intelligence activities of any department or agency of the United States affected by the Domestic Intelligence Recommendations. For such purpose, the Comptroller General or any of his duly authorized representatives should have access to, and the right to examine, all necessary materials of any such department or agency.

**Recommendation 96—The committee** re-endorses the concept of vigorous Senate oversight to review the conduct of domestic security activities through a new permanent intelligence oversight committee.

## Definitions

For the purposes of these recommendations:

A. "Americans" means U.S. citizens, resident aliens and unincorporated associations, composed primarily of U.S. citizens or resident aliens, and corporations, incorporated or having their principal place of business in the United States or having majority

ownership by U.S. citizens, or resident aliens, including foreign subsidiaries of such corporations, provided, however, "Americans" does not include corporations directed by foreign governments or organizations.

B. "Collect" means to gather or initiate the acquisition of information or to request it from another agency.

C. A "covert human source" means undercover agents or informants who are paid or otherwise controlled by an agency.

D. "Covert techniques" means the collection of information, including collection from record sources not readily available to a private person (except state or local law enforcement files), in such a manner as not to be detected by the subject.

E. "Domestic security activities" means governmental activities against Americans or conducted within the United States or its territories, including enforcement of the criminal laws, intended to:

1. Protect the United States from hostile foreign intelligence activity including espionage;

2. Protect the Federal, state and local governments from domestic violence or rioting, and

3. Protect Americans and their Government from terrorists.

F. "Foreign communications" refers to a communication between or among two or more parties in which at least one party is outside the United States and a communication transmitted between points within the United States if transmitted over a facility which is under the control of or exclusively used by a foreign government.

G. "Foreigners" means persons and organizations who are not Americans as defined above.

H. "Hostile foreign intelligence activities" means acts or conspiracies by Americans or foreigners who are officers, employees or conscripts agents of a foreign power or who, pursuant to the direction of a foreign power, engage in clandestine intelligence activity or engage in espionage, sabotage or similar conduct in violation of Federal criminal statutes.

I. "Name checks" means the retrieval by an agency of information already in the possession of the Federal Government or in the possession of state or local law enforcement agencies.

J. "Overt investigative techniques" means the collection of information readily available from public sources or available to a private person, including interviews of the subject or his friends or associates.

K. "Purged" means to destroy or transfer to the National Archives all personally identifiable information (including references in any general name index).

L. "Sealed" means to retain personally identifiable information and to retain entries in a general name index but to restrict access to the information and entries to circumstances of "compelling necessity."

M. "Reasonable suspicion" is based upon the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), and means specific and articulable facts which, taken together with rational inferences from those facts, give rise to a reasonable suspicion that specified activity has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur.

N. "Terrorist activities" means acts, or conspiracies which: (a) are violent or dangerous to human life; and (b) violate Federal or state criminal statutes concerning assassination, murder, arson, bombing, hijacking or kidnapping; and (c) appear intended to or are likely to have the effect of:

(1) Substantially disrupting Federal, state or local government, or

(2) Substantially disrupting interstate or foreign commerce between the United States and another country, or

(3) Directly interfering with the exercise by Americans of constitutional rights protected by the Civil Rights Act of 1968, or by foreigners of their rights under the laws or treaties of the United States.

O. "Unauthorized entry" means entry unauthorized by the target.

# Senate Rift Looms Over Power of Intelligence Panel

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 28—

The Senate Rules Committee voted today to give no law-making or budgetary authority to a proposed new Senate committee that would monitor the activities of intelligence agencies.

The action set the stage for a floor fight next month between members of the Senate's old guard, who approve of today's action, and younger, more reform-minded senators, who want to keep tighter reins on the nation's intelligence apparatus.

A central finding of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities in its reports this week was that Congress had exercised far too little control over the intelligence agencies.

The select committee, headed by Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, recommended the creation of a new Senate committee with broad power to regulate the work and expenditures of the intelligence community.

tee did for 15 months before making its final recommendations.

Under the rules committee's proposal, the members of the new committee would be drawn from the four committees whose past direction of intelligence activities the Church committee found lacking. The members of the new committee would be appointed by the chairman and ranking minority party members of those four committees.

The four committees are Appropriations, Armed Services, Foreign Relations and Judiciary. The respective chairmen, John L. McClellan of Arkansas, John C. Stennis of Mississippi, John J. Sparkman of Alabama and James O. Eastland of Mississippi—are among the oldest and most conservative Democrats in the Senate.

**Voted for Strong Panel**  
In February, the Senate Government Operations Committee voted unanimously to create a strong new intelligence oversight committee like that proposed by the Church committee.

The effort in the rules committee to overturn the work of the Government operations panel and strip all important powers from the new committee was led by Senators Howard W. Cannon of Nevada and Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, both of whom have close ties to the Democratic establishment that has run the Senate for much of the last three decades.

Senator Cannon argued today that a strong oversight committee "might seriously jeopardize the conduct of our intelligence activities." The basic question, he said, is whether "it is the solution to the problem to cut off the dog's head if he has a disease that can be cured with a lesser remedy."

**Enormous Implications**  
The matter is likely to reach the Senate floor about May 10. Many senators and staff members said today that the decisions made then would carry enormous implications about the conduct of the intelligence community for years to come.

number—Senator Stennis or Senator McClellan, for instance—for fear that the next time it will be they who are the losers.

The young Senators, equally ambitious, are eager to see an institutional framework that gives them more influence in the conduct of government.

This votes on intelligence oversight, in the view of some, may also have repercussions on the race for the Senate majority leadership next year between Mike Byrd and Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat of Maine.

Senator Byrd's strength is with the old guard, the Senators whose jurisdictional authority he is currently defending. Senator Muskie is the candidate of many of the younger members.

Staff members of Senators who want a strong oversight committee have been meeting for some days to plan strategy for the floor fight. Based on a preliminary nose count, one such staff member said today that a majority of Senators favored his side's general position but that he expected to lose on some specific issues.

As is so often the case in the Senate, many of the decisions next month may hinge on parliamentary maneuvering, and Senator Byrd and his allies are masters at that.

The decision of the Senate will be final because all that is involved is the formation of a new Senate committee. Neither the House of Representatives nor the executive branch will have any say in the matter.



# Intelligence Panel Asserts F.B.I. Violated Rights

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"Improper" and "abusive" acts stretching back over six Presidential administrations and four decades that was neither partisan nor the product of "a few willful men," but an inevitable result of the "excessive" growth of executive power unchecked by Congress.

In its major finding, the committee declared: "Domestic intelligence activity has been overbroad in that (1) many Americans and domestic groups have been subjected to investigation who were not suspected of criminal activity, and (2) the intelligence agencies have regularly collected information about personal and political activities irrelevant to any legitimate governmental interest."

In addition to concluding that Federal statutes had been violated, the committee found that "legal issues were often overlooked" or simply ignored by officials of the F.B.I., the Central Intelligence Agency and others who, in many cases, had "failed to disclose candidly their programs and practices to their own general counsels, and to Attorneys General, Presidents and Congress."

Other major findings by the committee included the following:

That a lack of precise standards for the conduct of intelligence investigations had led the F.B.I. over the last 20 years to conduct nearly one million investigations of "subversive" or "extremist" matters, half of which resulted in the creation of a permanent F.B.I. file, although no prosecutions have been brought since 1957 under the subversion statutes.

That Presidents since Franklin Delano Roosevelt, their aides and the bureau's supporters in Congress have requested or unhesitatingly accepted from the F.B.I. politically useful information about opponents and critics, much of it gathered through a network of improper or illegal electronic surveillance techniques that dates back to the 1940s.

That covert-action programs, like the F.B.I.'s Contelpro, have interfered with constitutional freedoms of political association, disrupted groups that were "concededly nonviolent," risked or caused "serious emotional, economic or physical damage" to unwitting targets of the bureau and, as employed against the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., violated both "the law and fundamental human decency."

That the product of intelligence investigations has been improperly disseminated by the F.B.I. and other agencies, both within the government and to friendly "media sources" who were offered recordings of Dr. King's sexual activities and sensitive or derogatory information on others the bureau wished to discredit, and who in some cases provided the bureau with information or helped suppress unfavorable articles about the F.B.I.

The committee also faulted with Presidents, White House officials, Attorneys General and Congressional oversight bodies who, although often unaware of details of the excesses described in this report, made those excesses possible by delegating broad authority to the intelligence agencies to investigate subversion and political dissent without establishing "adequate guidelines" to control those investigations.

The 96 recommendations for Congressional action set forth in the report included one, occasioned by the panel's finding that laws and liberties had persistently been transgressed in the name of "national security," that Congress "make clear" to the President and his aides that they have no inherent constitutional power to violate an existing statute.

**Curb on C.I.A. Urged**

Other recommendations are designed to prohibit a repetition of domestic police activities by the Central Intelligence Agency, such as its 20-year-long program of opening mail and its investigations of American antiwar dissenters, the National Security Agency's interception of cable communications between this country and abroad, and the use of the Internal Revenue Service by a succession of Presidents to harass their political opponents.

Three of the select committee's Republican members—Senators John G. Tower of Texas, the vice chairman, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and Barry F. Goldwater of Arizona—said in the report that they could not unanimously endorse the recommendations for fear that some of them would place "undue restrictions" on the intelligence agencies. But Senator Goldwater, who proved to be the staunchest defender of the intelligence community in the panel's public hearings, said in a separate statement that over the last decade of the late J. Edgar Hoover's tenure as F.B.I. director, "abuses crept into the operations of the bureau."

The main thrust of the committee's 341-page report, produced under the supervision of John T. Eliff, a Brandeis University professor on leave to assist the committee, was the charge that the F.B.I. agents and officials, and on occasion Mr. Hoover himself, held the laws and constitutional principles they were sworn to enforce.

William C. Sullivan, who for 10 years headed the F.B.I.'s domestic intelligence division and who had risen to become



Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Tennessee Republican, reading report on intelligence agencies.

the bureau's third-ranking official at the time of his retirement in 1971, was asked by committee staff members about the degree to which he and other officials were concerned about the illegality of such activities as mail openings and burglaries by the agents they controlled.

**Legality Not Questioned**

"Never once," Mr. Sullivan replied, "did I hear anybody, including myself, raise the question: 'Is this course of action lawful, is it legal, is it ethical or moral?' We never gave any thought to this line of reasoning, because we were just naturally pragmatic."

The committee said it had found that, although some of the F.B.I. personnel interviewed had been aware that their intelligence and counterintelligence operations violated Federal and state statutes, there was a "general attitude" among them that the nation's intelligence needs were governed by a "higher law."

As William Branigan, a retired F.B.I. supervisor, told the panel, "It was my assumption that what we were doing was justified by what we had to do for the greater good, the national security."

It was just such "imprecision and manipulation of labels" like national security, domestic security, subversive activities and foreign intelligence, the committee said, that had enabled the F.B.I. to justify to itself and others its methods and its investigation of large numbers of Americans who held minority political views but who had evidenced no violent or illegal tendencies.

Much of the committee report's detail about the Government's domestic intelligence activities has already become public, either through the panel's open hearings or in news accounts. But the report marks the first instance in which all of that information has been drawn together along with firm conclusions about the legality, morality and advisability of those activities.

**Many Violations Found**

The committee asserted, for example, that Contelpro, the F.B.I.'s 15-year attempt to confuse, disrupt and neutralize radical and right-wing political activists who were otherwise acting lawfully, had involved "violations of both Federal and state statutes prohibiting mail fraud, wire fraud, incitement to

violence, sending obscene material through the mail, and extortion."

An internal Justice Department review of Contelpro, an acronym for counterintelligence program, which concluded in 1974 that it had involved no criminal wrongdoing, was based on "short summaries" of incidents provided to the department by the F.B.I. and was "unable to consider the complete story of Contelpro," the report said.

The committee also heard testimony from Mr. Sullivan and other F.B.I. officials indicating that the program's 15-year life was largely an artificial distinction, and that the techniques that characterized Contelpro, such as anonymous inflammatory letters, had been used by the F.B.I. to some extent since 1941 and had been continued after 1971, the year in which Mr. Hoover formally ended Contelpro.

**New Targets Found**

The Senate report traced the history of domestic intelligence operations from 1936, noting that such techniques as mail openings, burglaries and bugging had been directed by the F.B.I. at different targets: for example, during World War II at pro-war supporters of Fascism, and in the postwar period at Communists and other Marxists. Then, later, at the Ku Klux Klan and other right-wing groups, and finally New Left Vietnam-era dissidents, and the feminist movement.

The national consensus that arose in the late 1940's and 1950's of the threat posed by what was perceived as an international Communist monolith led to the F.B.I.'s "vague and sweeping standards" for the conduct of security investigations, the report said.

From the Communist Party, it noted, the bureau's attention was drawn progressively to the Socialist Workers party, a Trotskyist group that does not advocate the violent overthrow of the Government, to suspicions of Communist "influence" over Dr. King and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was kept under surveillance for 25 years, ending in 1968.

A concomitant feature, the committee found, was the F.B.I.'s security index, which, at its peak in 1955, contained the names and addresses of more than 26,000 citizens to be picked up and detained if a national emergency was declared by the President.

They included, according to the report, professors, teachers, labor union organizers and leaders, writers, lecturers, newsmen, lawyers, doctors, scientists and "individuals who could potentially furnish financial or material aid" to an enemy.

The security index was reduced to about 12,000 names by 1958 and those deleted were placed on a reserve index of persons who would receive "priority consideration" for action in the event security index subjects were rounded up. Persons on the reserve index, the committee said, included Norman Mailer, the author and activist, and an unnamed professor "who merely praised the Soviet Union to his class."

Even after the emergency detention provisions of the McCarran Act were revoked in 1971, the report said, the F.B.I. "continued to evade the will of Congress, partly with Justice Department approval, by maintaining a secret administrative index of suspects for round-up in case of a national emergency."

**Tax Inquiries Promoted**

In addition to its attempts to "neutralize" and publicly discredit radical and antiwar activists, the F.B.I. provided tax-wise restraints which keep them free. In the field of intelligence those restraints have too often been ignored.

"Our constitutional system guards against this tendency. It establishes many different checks and balances which place wise restraints which keep them free. In the field of intelligence those restraints have too often been ignored."

**Friends' Record Data**

Mr. Bishop said that, as a general rule, the bureau gave out only "public record information," but that this could cover almost everything in the files "on a targeted individual." Dr. King, the civil rights leader who was assassinated in 1968, was a frequent object of F.B.I. "news leaks," according to the report.

The report stated that in November 1964, the Washington bureau chief of a "national news publication" told Nicholas B. Katzenbach, now one of his reporters had been approached by the F.B.I. and offered a chance to listen to "interesting" tape recordings involving Dr. King.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, now executive editor of The Washington Post, confirmed to a questioner today that when he was bureau chief of Newsweek magazine in 1964 he informed Mr. Katzenbach of the offer made to one of his reporters.

The report indicated that the F.B.I. offered to disclose the contents of illegal wiretaps to the news media on a number of occasions. On one occasion, it learned through a wiretap that a magazine was about to print an article critical of President Nixon's Vietnam policy and

singled out for special tax examinations.

The committee said that the I.R.S. had first been used as a political weapon, in a less extensive way, in the Administration of President Kennedy, when tax investigations of right-wing groups were begun as a "response to White House and Congressional interest."

The targets of domestic intelligence collection have expanded in recent years, according to the report, to include the feminist movement, about which F.B.I. informants reported that groups of women were gathering to discuss sexual roles, as well as the John Birch Society, the Urban League, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, all of which were monitored by Army intelligence.

The F.B.I. has kept tabs on these and other organizations chiefly through paid undercover informants, who, the committee said, had on occasion "provoked and participated in violence and other illegal activities" to maintain their credibility.

As an indication of the priority the bureau gave to political investigations, the panel noted that the F.B.I. had budgeted more than \$7-million to pay its domestic security informants in the current fiscal year, "more than twice the amount it spends on informants [used] against organized crime."

Attorney General Edward H. Levi began last month to issue internal Justice Department guidelines that govern, among other things, the bureau's conduct of domestic security investigations and that bar the recruitment of informants, the use of "paid informants" or electronic surveillance unless there is a strong probability that a group or individual may be preparing to engage in violence or violate Federal laws.

**Levi's Plan Welcomed**

The Senate committee said it welcomed Mr. Levi's initiative, which calls for an executive reform of the foreign intelligence agencies, but that it believed those standards were "incomplete without legislation" to reinforce their provisions.

Among the areas requiring swift legislative attention, the committee said, are the still-murky delineation of responsibility shared by the C.I.A. and F.B.I. for investigating suspected foreign spies, as well as the systemic problem of excessive secrecy and the "avoidance of the rule of law" by the nation's intelligence officials.

In addition to proposing that Congress commit Mr. Levi's guidelines to legislation, something Mr. Levi supports, the Senate committee is calling for strict controls on the kinds of allegations the F.B.I. can investigate, the approval of the Attorney General for each use of an informant or a tax return from Bureau files of all information not relevant to current investigations.

In concluding the summary of its investigation, the Senate committee noted that its purpose had not been "to allocate blame among individuals" but to trace to their roots the patterns of abuse and lawlessness that it said had become a part of the Federal intelligence system.

"The natural tendency of government," the committee wrote, "is toward abuses of power. Men entrusted with power, even those aware of its dangers, tend, particularly when pressured, to aught liberty."

"Our constitutional system guards against this tendency. It establishes many different checks and balances which place wise restraints which keep them free. In the field of intelligence those restraints have too often been ignored."

**Inquiry Began in 1941**

It was under Mr. Roosevelt that in 1941 the bureau opened the N.A.A.C.P. investigation. It was begun, the committee report said, "as an investigation of protests by 15 black messengers at a racial discrimination in the Navy." Ostensibly the investigation was to determine if there had been



Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, gesturing to Senator Dick Clark, Democrat of Iowa, during the Senate Rules Committee hearing yesterday. At center is Senator James B. Allen, Democrat of Alaska.

# Report Shows F.B.I. Checked N.A.A.C.P. for 25 Years

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groups have been subjected to extensive intelligence investigation and surveillance."

The committee said it had found the domestic intelligence activity, including operations by the F.B.I., the Central Intelligence Agency, the Army and the Internal Revenue Service, had been "overbroad" because of the "absence of precise standards for intelligence investigations."

It traced the erosion of these standards from 1924, when Attorney General Harian Fiske Stone limited the F.B.I. to criminal matters, through 1976. Mr. Stone's standard was that the bureau "is not concerned with political or other opinions of individuals." "It is concerned," he said, "only with their conduct and then only such conduct as is forbidden by the laws of the United States."

But the committee found "the scope of domestic intelligence investigations consistently widened in the decades after the 1930's . . . and were permitted under criteria which more nearly resembled political or social [standards] than standards for government action."

People came under investigation, the report said, for being suspected "rightists" or "resisting the line of revolutionary movements." Others got attention as "rabble rousers" or because they were "agitators" or "black nationalists."

The report said Presidents, Congress and the agencies themselves were guilty of creating these vague standards. President Franklin Roosevelt, for instance, wanted the F.B.I. to watch "subversives" and gather intelligence on "potential espionage and sabotage, with no clear definition of these terms."

**Chaos in Its Operation**

The C.I.A., in its Operation Chaos against domestic dissenters from 1967 to 1973, amassed an "index" file on 300,000 Americans and full dossiers on 7,200 Americans and more than 100 organizations.

The I.R.S. amassed files based

upon political criteria from 1969 to 1973 on 11,000 individuals and groups and later computerized 465,000 names for general intelligence purposes.

The vast list of suspects in this net grew more quickly because of the "vacuum cleaner" techniques of surveillance that poured names of Americans into the files with no clear indication of why they should be there, the report said. The C.I.A., it said, illegally opened some 250,000 first-class letters from 1953 to 1973, producing a "computerized index of nearly one and one-half million names."

The F.B.I. also opened 130,000 letters in eight projects from 1940 to 1968, but its results were not known. The National Security Agency conducted wholesale scanings of cable traffic leaving and entering the United States as well as certain overseas telephone calls which further filled the files.

Neither one's station in life nor sex, age or political coloration seemed to assure protection against coming under the scrutiny of one of the intelligence agencies.

The "women's liberation movement" was infiltrated by the F.B.I. in several cities, including Kansas City, New York and Baltimore.

The meetings who attended the meetings, the report said, "collected material about the movement's policies, leaders and individual members."

**Every Woman Named**

"One report included the name of every woman who attended meetings, and another stated that each woman at a meeting had described 'how she felt oppressed, sexually or otherwise' by the Communist Party." "Another report concluded that the movement's purpose was to 'free women from the humdrum existence of being only a wife and mother,' but still recommended that the investigation should continue."

The agencies, particularly the F.B.I., were responsive to successive political administrations and willingly conducted domestic intelligence investigations on people the Presidents designated, the report said.

Mr. Roosevelt had the bureau put in its files for scrutiny the names of persons who sent telegrams to the White House opposing his defense policy and who supported Col. Charles Lindbergh, then a strong critic of United States foreign policy.

The F.B.I. gave President Truman reports on a former aide to Mr. Roosevelt, who was allegedly trying to influence job appointments. President Eisenhower received political reports on Bernard Baruch, Eleanor Roosevelt and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

The Kennedy Administration had the F.B.I. wiretap a Congressional staff member, three Agriculture Department officials, a lobbyist and a Washington law firm. Also ordered were taps on newsmen with major publications, the report said. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy received F.B.I. reports on a hotel room occupied by a Congressman.

**Dr. King's Rooms Bugged**

The bug was placed in the wall of a New York hotel room where Howard D. Cooley, Democrat of North Carolina, was then chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, was to meet foreign officials. The bug procured for Mr. Kennedy, clearly political information, on the forces for anti-communism pending sugar legislation in Congress and the information that one foreign official planned to take two congressional secretaries to Bezdudza for "reasons other than business," according to the report.

In many cases the investigations and techniques used, the report also said, were only thinly disguised as being for national or domestic security purposes. The committee found records, including discrediting opinions or critics.

of approach aimed at King as an "agent provocateur." F.B.I. field officers ordered to commit information on King that we may find this information's time in a . . .

Some two weeks before the bureau placed the bugs on various King occupied apartments. These included 20 reels of tapes of all conversations. The material was to be made a tape to try to discredit the black leader.

If power or protection from the intelligence community, did not either, the report said, the F.B.I. operation and use of the report on a Northern Virginia high school and Washington. The report said, got off, cause the meeting mentioned in a newspaper. The discussion of the nuclear ballistic-missile defense was attended by a partner of Dr. King, the report said.

The tactics of Americans often, sometimes caused, national, economic damage. Actions which were designed to bring up marriages, tearing or employment age gang warfare, old rival groups said.

**Illegal Acts**

"Due process of the use of such of whether the victim recent law-abiding members of group of involvement in a committee noted."

Unlike general intelligence investigations, Contelpro's activities were to harass members of Communist and Socialist Parties as well as nationalistic groups like the Black Panther Party.

"In Contelpro the hands, going beyond of intelligence and law enforcement act outside the legal together," the report said. The acts of diary from fomenting between the Black Panther Party and the U.S. in San Diego, to be state liquor board to raid a campaign, an entente candidate.

Since the bureau anonymous in most telephoto actions, the never quite aware who perpetrated.

The "vacuum cleaner" approach to intelligence, the report said, since it collected and stored amounts of persons on its targets, detail to make another sound plausible.

The report contains figures on how many domestic intelligence investigations or Contelpro's activities were to harass members of Communist and Socialist Parties as well as nationalistic groups like the Black Panther Party.

The committee report the F.B.I. still maintain million files on domestic intelligence cases and that, of the Department of Dr. King at which "avenues" have not been destroyed.

# Bureau Accused of Trying to Manipulate News Media

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28—

The Federal Bureau of Investigation repeatedly and covertly attempted to manipulate the news media in an effort to influence public opinion and discredit citizens and organizations that were its "targets," the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities reported today.

The committee's report on domestic intelligence activities presented evidence of pervasive and frequently successful efforts by the F.B.I. to use the news media to attack such targets as the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and groups and individuals in what is described as the "new left."

Following are examples from the report of ways in which the F.B.I. sought to influence reports of the news media:

Through a "good friend" who was chairman of the board of a national magazine, the bureau killed an unfavorable article about the bureau that was scheduled to appear in the magazine.

group's apartment as "a sham bled with lewd, obscene and revolutionary slogans displayed on the walls."

The Washington bureau chief of a major news organization was allegedly given discrediting information about the lawyer defending Dr. Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon papers case.

The F.B.I.'s efforts to use the news media were generally part of the bureau's contelpro, or counterintelligence program, designed to "disrupt" or "neutralize" people or groups considered a threat to domestic security, but the report indicated that the F.B.I. also sought to use the news media to disseminate its own views on such issues as foreign policy and sexual morality.

The report said that the bureau's crime records division maintained "covert liaison" with the news media to advance two main domestic intelligence objectives: "(1) providing derogatory information to the media intended to generally discredit the activities or ideas of targeted groups or individuals, and (2) disseminating unfavorable articles, news releases and background information in order to disrupt particular activities."

At the committee's hearings, a former director of the crime records division, Thomas E. Bishop, testified that he kept a list of the bureau's "press Nixon's Vietnam policy and

friends" in his desk. He also said that the F.B.I. sometimes refused to cooperate with reporters who were critical of the bureau or its director.

Mr. Bishop said that, as a general rule, the bureau gave out only "public record information," but that this could cover almost everything in the files "on a targeted individual."

Dr. King, the civil rights leader who was assassinated in 1968, was a frequent object of F.B.I. "news leaks," according to the report.

The report stated that in November 1964, the Washington bureau chief of a "national news publication" told Nicholas B. Katzenbach, now one of his reporters had been approached by the F.B.I. and offered a chance to listen to "interesting" tape recordings involving Dr. King.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, now executive editor of The Washington Post, confirmed to a questioner today that when he was bureau chief of Newsweek magazine in 1964 he informed Mr. Katzenbach of the offer made to one of his reporters.

passed that information on to the White House. The article was written by former Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford.

The committee also found that F.B.I. surveillance of newsmen frequently produced political information rather than national security information. For example, the report said that one wiretap showed that one of the F.B.I. "targets" helped Sargent Shriver to write a news release criticizing a speech by President Nixon.

The report generally did not divulge the names of the journalists or news media executives who were in contact with the F.B.I.

According to the Senate findings, the F.B.I. maintained a close relationship with the chairman of a national magazine described in a bureau memorandum as "our good friend." The report said that the bureau took advantage of the relationship with the unidentified executive to "squash" an unfavorable article, to postpone publication of an article on an F.B.I. case and to forestall publication of an article written by Dr. King.

Following are some other examples cited in the report of attempted manipulation of the news media by the F.B.I.: F.B.I. headquarters asked its field offices to provide the press with specific data "depicting the scurrilous and depraved nature of many of the

characters, activities, habits and living conditions representative of new left adherents," saying that "every avenue of possible embarrassment must be vigorously and enthusiastically explored."

The bureau ordered field offices to gather information that would disprove allegations by "the liberal press, the bleeding hearts and the forces on the left," that the Chicago police used undue force against demonstrators at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Several months after Contelpro operations were supposed to have ended, the F.B.I. attempted to discredit Leonard Boudin, the lawyer defending Dr. Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon papers case, by disclosing to the Washington bureau chief of a major news publication a memorandum about Mr. Boudin's alleged sympathy for "Communist causes."

The bureau placed in a newspaper an article by a wealthy Negro industrialist that purported "to give the lie to the Communist canard that the Negro is downtrodden and has no opportunities in America." The bureau also aided the publication of articles supporting the war in Vietnam.

As one of its recommendations, the committee urged that intelligence agencies be prohibited from disseminating information to the news media for political or other improper purposes, including discrediting opinions or critics.

Lawbreak Intelligence U Senate Commi Automatic Responsi best U.S. Official

APR 29 1976



April 29, 1974

### Widespread Lawbreaking Aid to Intelligence Units

#### Plans Given by Senate Committee Says Ultimate Responsibility With Highest U.S. Officials

By LESLEY OELSNER  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 28—In a report said, "yet neither assistant director or ascertained the full details" of the campaign to discredit Dr. J. Edgar Hoover of a King.

Mr. Kennedy, for example, in 1963 authorized wiretaps on Dr. King's home and office telephones. He requested that a report be sent to him within 30 days, the report said, so he could determine whether the taps should be continued.

"But the evaluation was never delivered to him, and he did not insist on it," the report said. "Since he never ordered the termination of the wiretaps, the bureau could, and did, install additional wiretaps on King by invoking the original authorization," the report said.

Johnson Told of Offer  
Mr. Katzenbach and Mr. Marshall testified to the committee that in late 1964 they learned that the F.B.I. had offered tape recordings of Dr. King to some Washington journalists. They said that they informed President Johnson of the F.B.I.'s offer.

"The committee has discovered no evidence, however," the report said, "that the President or Justice Department officials made any further effort to halt the disseminating campaign at this time or at any other time; indeed, the bureau's campaign continued for several years after this incident."

Yet other examples occurred in the Nixon Administration, including Mr. Nixon's own temporary approval, later rescinded, of the so-called "Huston plan," which involved such things as mail openings and noted their illegality.

The committee summed up its point this way: "When senior Administration officials with a duty to control domestic intelligence activities knew, or had a basis for suspecting, that questionable activities had occurred, they often responded with silence or approval."

In certain cases, they were presented with a partial description of a program, but did not ask for details, thereby abdicating their responsibility. Mr. Dulles, they were fully aware of the nature of the practice, and implicitly or explicitly approved it."

Among the reasons the committee cited was that sometimes Administration officials assumed "that an intelligence agency would not engage in lawless conduct"; sometimes, "they simply did not want to know."

Harshly Critical  
The committee did not contend that these acts and omissions by high Administration officials excused the lawlessness by the intelligence agencies. It was instead harshly critical of the intelligence officials and cited numerous instances where the agencies had withheld information from both the executive branch and Congress and ignored their directives.

In one example, the bureau supplied a news release for Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri, who in 1966 was holding hearings on electronic surveillance techniques. The bureau said in the Senator's release, with his approval, that the subcommittee had "conducted exhaustive research" and was now "fully satisfied" that the F.B.I. had not participated in "high-handed or uncontrolled usage" of surveillance.

The report said that the press release was "misleading," for the committee's "exhaustive research" was apparently a 90-minute briefing on the bureau's practices in which the Senator was not told of the many improper activities.

No Subpoena Powers  
Mr. Flynt explained that the major difference between a committee inquiry and a committee investigation was that, in his panel had chosen the latter course, it could have exercised subpoena powers.

In its nine years of existence the committee has yet to mount a full-scale investigation of any member of the House. One was started last year but was dropped on a technicality. But in recent years the committee has looked into a few complaints against members, resolving several without major investigations.

Mr. Sikes sent word through an aide that he would not continue on the matter until after he had received formal notification of next week's meeting.

Mr. Flynt announced that the committee had also heard a progress report on its investigation into the unauthorized disclosure of the report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence. But he declined comment until the investigation, by 12 former agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is completed.

### HOUSE UNIT VOTES INQUIRY ON SIKES

#### But Panel on Ethics Limits Scope in Interest Case

By RICHARD D. LYONS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 28—The House ethics committee voted overwhelmingly today to look into complaints of a conflict of interest involving Representative Robert L. Sikes but balked at a major investigation into the legislative and business affairs of the Florida Democrat.

Representative John J. Flynt Jr., Democrat of Georgia, who is the committee chairman, characterized the move as being "in the nature of a grand jury action" rather than a trial.

On May 6 the committee will hold a closed hearing on the matter and has invited Mr. Sikes and officials of Common Cause, a public-affairs lobby, which laid the charges before the committee three weeks ago, aided by congressmen.

The sworn complaint alleges that Mr. Sikes, who is chairman of a subcommittee overseeing billions of dollars worth of military contracts, has benefited in financial transactions involving the Army, Navy and Air Force.

4 Violations Charged  
In its complaint, Common Cause charged Mr. Sikes with four specific violations of either the rules of the House or the code of ethics of Government service through a series of personal business transactions dating to 1961.

Congressional critics have repeatedly cited the Sikes affair as an example of the "rot" of the House to deal in a meaningful way with charges of impropriety against its members.

Today's action by the committee, formally called the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, stemmed from a motion offered by Representative Thad Cochran, Republican of Mississippi, stating: "That the committee conduct an inquiry into the complaint against Congressman Robert Sikes to be scheduled on Thursday, May 6, 1974, at which inquiry the complainant and the member be invited to appear with counsel if they so choose, and that the inquiry be conducted in executive session."

Nine of the 12 members of the committee voted in favor, one voted present and two were absent. Representative Olin E. Teague, Democrat of Texas, said he had voted "present" because he had not been there for the entire two-hour meeting and had therefore had no heard the full discussion of the case.

Staff Inquiry Under Way  
Mr. Flynt told reporters after the meeting that the committee was "already undertaking a staff investigation" of the charges and that its findings would be presented to the committee members before next week's hearing.

But Mr. Flynt said that the committee had no plans to employ professional investigators to look into the charges.

When pressed by reporters to describe the depth of the "staff investigation," Mr. Flynt replied tartly, "The purpose of the staff investigation is to investigate every element of the complaint." The committee has 11 staff aides, eight of whom are clerical personnel.

Asked if the staff investigation would include visits to Mr. Sikes's District in western Florida, where the banking and land transactions took place, Mr. Flynt replied, "I don't know if we will have to send staff members out of the seat of Government."

Asked if the committee intended to hire a lawyer to work on the case, Mr. Flynt responded that the group "had no authority to hire anybody for the inquiry" and, if needed, could borrow lawyers from other Congressional organizations.

Some of the charges against Mr. Sikes involve fine points of law, but none of the professional staff members of the committee are lawyers.

Mr. Flynt explained that the major difference between a committee inquiry and a committee investigation was that, in his panel had chosen the latter course, it could have exercised subpoena powers.

In its nine years of existence the committee has yet to mount a full-scale investigation of any member of the House. One was started last year but was dropped on a technicality. But in recent years the committee has looked into a few complaints against members, resolving several without major investigations.

### Antiabortion Measure Is Killed As Senate Refuses to Debate It

#### WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)

The Senate rejected today an effort to amend the Constitution to bar abortions, voting 47 to 40, against putting the issue to a final vote.

The action turned back a move by Senator Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and others opposed to legalized abortions to include a so-called "right to life" provision in the Constitution.

Mr. Helms told the senators that in voting against bringing up his proposal for formal consideration, they were actually voting to kill it. The vote "will be viewed by millions of Americans as a vote against the protection of the life of the unborn," he added.

The Helms proposal would have amounted to a flat ban against all abortions, in effect overturning the landmark 1973 Supreme Court decision that invalidated antiabortion laws.

Senator Birch Bayh, Democrat of Indiana, led the successful battle to table consideration of the proposal, saying that Senator Helms was trying to bypass a Senate subcommittee that had rejected the measure.

No Exceptions, Bayh Says  
Senator Bayh said that under the Helms proposal all abortions would be banned, including those deemed necessary to safeguard the life of a mother.

The proposed amendment, edowding every human being with a right to life "from the moment of fertilization," would have required two-thirds approval in both chambers and ratification by three-fourths of the 50 state legislatures.

Arguing that the number of abortions performed in this country has increased dramatically since the Supreme Court

decision, Senator Helms urged the Senate to approve his proposal and "put an end to this wholesale destruction of life."

But Senator Jacob H. Javits, Republican of New York, argued that such an amendment "will set us back in the Middle Ages . . . to the day of the butcher knife and the coat hanger."

The Senate vote was a major setback to "right-to-life" organizations, which have been lobbying vigorously for Congressional approval of an antiabortion measure.

'Crisis' Laid to Court  
Many backers of anti-abortion amendments have charged that chances of getting Congressional approval seem slim.

Mr. Helms said that he offered his proposal so the full Senate could "deliberate the proposition before the eyes of the nation and go on record for or against the Supreme Court decision which created our present crisis."

The Court ruled in January 1973 that a state may not prevent a woman from having an abortion during the first six months of pregnancy. Although the case involved laws in Georgia and Texas, the effect of the decision was to invalidate anti-abortion laws in nearly every state.

Senator Helms brought his proposal directly to the floor through a parliamentary maneuver that bypassed the Senate Judiciary Committee, where a subcommittee last September blocked his and a number of similar anti-abortion measures.

Any senator could have blocked the move for a floor vote by registering an objection to the procedure, but none chose to do so.

### ACCORD REACHED ON CAMPAIGN BILL

#### Fact Follows Court Decision Not to Release Funds

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)

House and Senate conferees agreed today on a bill changing the Federal Election Commission, hours after a court refused to release Presidential campaign funds.

Layers for seven candidates—not including President Ford—had told the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that they were in need of the money the F.E.C. has been unable to disburse since the Supreme Court cut its power March 23.

The House has scheduled a vote on the compromise bill for next Monday. The Senate can act soon after that and the measure could be on Mr. Ford's desk for his signature on Tuesday. But the commission's power cannot be restored until Mr. Ford appoints new commissioners, the Senate confirms them and they are sworn in.

The conferees signed their bill after making last-minute changes to meet the objections of business organizations that wanted stricter language concerning union access to stockholder names and addresses for purposes of soliciting political contributions.

Earlier, the Court of Appeals said in a brief order that it had no power to modify the Supreme Court decision, which prevents the commission from awarding matching campaign funds for the time being.

"This court is of the view that the judgment issued by the Supreme Court leaves this court without power to grant relief sought by the intervenors," the court ruled.

### Reduction in World Birth Rate Attributed to Control Programs

#### WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)

Birth control programs have spread across the globe and have contributed to a significant decline in birth rates in the last decade, a new Government-financed study said yesterday.

The rate of natural increase in population was stationary in Latin America and the Near East and rose slightly in Africa, it was said.

A major reason for the success and spread of planning programs in underdeveloped nations, the study said, has been financial support from industrialized nations. Such support totaled nearly \$1.1 billion in 1965-74, including \$732 million from the United States.

The study said that more than two-thirds of the world's population lived last year in countries with birth-control programs of some kind. It added that birth rates were falling faster than death rates for the first time in many years.

The study was prepared by the Population Reference Bureau Inc., a nonprofit educational organization, under contract with the Agency for International Development.

It said that the world birth rate declined from 34 per 1,000 people in 1965 to 30 in 1974 and could drop as low as 20 per 1,000 within 10 years.

The United States birth rate was 15 per 1,000 in 1974, down from 19 in 1965.

"The declines in birth rates and natural increase levels taking place between 1965 and 1974 indicate that the world is at least headed toward, rather than away from, a more slowly increasing population," the study said.

The overall annual growth rate of the world population was still high at 1.8 percent in 1974, and the world's population reached four billion this year, the study noted.

But it also said that population programs had had a "marked effect" on population growth in three of the world's

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### Media

the installation of a bedroom or bathroom could be avoided. It may appear that the important evidence relating to the installation of a bedroom or bathroom in such a location of internal national safety are, therefore, may be restricted use of the national sample of officials law occurred in involved Edward J. then Postmaster told of it himself to the Senate.

He said that Allen W. of Central Intelligence Mr. Day that he "very secret" to Day interrupted to have to know Mr. Dulles replied.

ite report said to Richard J.A.'s deputy directors, who was also Mr. Dulles II the Postmaster the C.I.A. was a project, violated FBI-shiping obstruction or opening of

strmaster General, testimony, never lies account, believe, Day did not what he did not

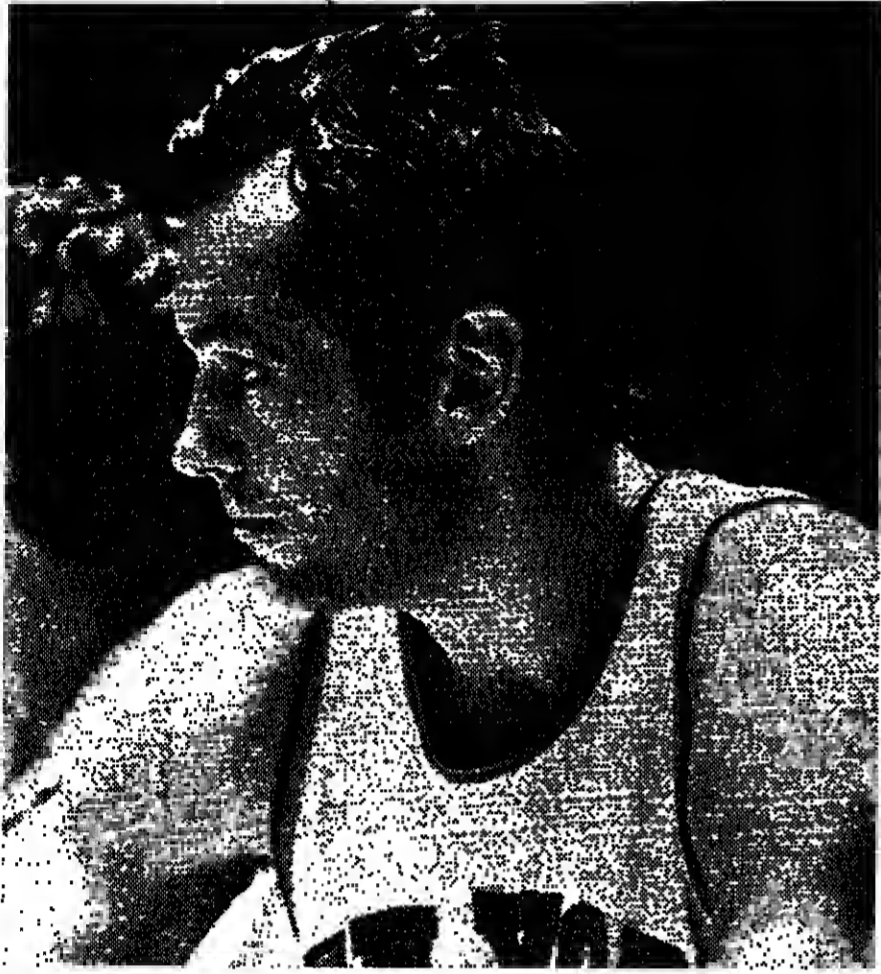
### Captured Shark Contains Parts of a Human Body

HOUSTON, April 28—The Coast Guard reported today that fishermen on a shrimp trawler had hauled in a 14-foot shark, then found parts of a human body that had been in the shark only a few days.

The trawler Cape Willie found the shark as it was swimming among shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico eight miles off shore from Galveston. The victim apparently was an adult, the Coast Guard said.



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Photo by George Kalinsky

## Chess: To Play a Best-Played Game Opponent Also Must Play Best

By ROBERT BYRNE

It may appear laughably obvious to say that winning a best-played-game prize against one of the world's top competitors is a difficult task, but this remains true even when the strategic conception is absolutely correct and the game is won.

To obtain such a prize, it is necessary that the opponent choose the most rational defense, the one whose plausibility can be shattered only by scintillating play. The problem is that this critical line will too often be the first that a strong opponent will consider and then reject because the flaw in the defense will not escape his analysis.

Having determined that he is inevitably heading for a loss, the opponent may despondently pick a far inferior series of moves, which are defeated in a routine way underscoring of a best-played-game prize.

A look at the encounter between Lajos Portisch and Bent Larsen in the fourth round of the Las Palmas International Tournament will show this happening.

Playing 3 . . . B-N5 and 4 . . . 0-0 against the English Opening has the drawback that White, by 5 P-QR2, BxN; 6 QxR, obtains the bishop pair while retaining a flexible pawn structure. Portisch was soon able to get in 14 P-B5, ensuring that the position would not become blocked.

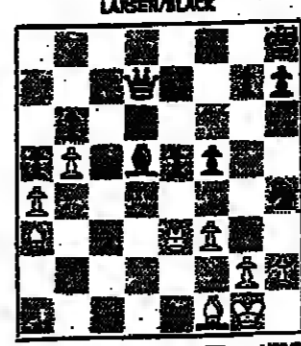
Portisch's 20 B-R3, bringing his mopped-up QB to bear on the black QP—the anchor

of the black center—was not as innocuous as it seemed. After the game, Larsen remarked that it was vital for him to have unpinned his QP by 20 . . . KR-Q1 so that Fortisch's 21 N-Q2 could have been answered by 21 . . . P-Q4.

Instead, Larsen got himself into trouble with the irrelevant 20 . . . KR-1, although he hoped to make a strong recovery by the exchange sacrifice 24 . . . RxN; 25 P-R, NxBP, which was intended to yield a pawn and pressure against the white king position.

But Portisch sharply wrecked the plan by the counter-sacrifice 26 Q-Q3, leading, after 29 Q-K3, to an ending totally dominated by the white QB, despite White's being a pawn down.

Portisch's profound conception had centered on the critical line 29 . . . Q-QB2; 30 B-N2, N-N3; 31 P-R4! P-B5 (31 . . . NXP could have led to 32 QxP, QxR; 33 BxQ, after which the white QB can pick up both of Black's



Position after 29 Q-K3

queenside pawns and the white QNP will cost Black a piece); 32 Q-B3; QxQ; 33 BxQ, P-R4; 34 B-Q3, B-B2; 35 BxR! P-R3; 36 BxN, B-Q4 (36 . . . BxB permits White to queen after 37 P-N6); 37 B-K4, winning a piece and the game.

Had this been played, Portisch might well have received the prize for the best-played game, but Larsen saw the line too, gave up on it, and numbly entered into 29 . . . P-K5; 30 PxP, BxP; 31 QxP, losing the QNP and making things very easy for White.

Portisch's 33 B-N2, threatening 34 QxPch, cost Larsen a piece, and after 35 . . . KR-R by the fork 34 Q-K7, and 37 Q-R7, with a mating net, forced Larsen's resignation.

ENGLISH OPENING			
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-K3	14 P-B5	P-Q3
2 N-QB3	P-K3	15 P-QP	PxP
3 N-B3	B-N5	16 R-Q1	B-N2
4 Q-B2	O-O	17 O-O	R-B1
5 P-QR3	BxN	18 Q-N1	Q-Q2
6 QxR	P-Q3	19 P-QR4	N-N3
7 P-QN4	P-K4	20 B-K3	K-R1
8 B-N3	R-K2	21 B-R3	B-N2
9 P-K3	N-K5	22 P-B3	N-Q4
10 Q-B2	P-B4	23 R-R	RxR
11 B-K2	P-QR4	24 S-B4	RxR
12 P-Q	N-K2	25 P-R	NxBP
13 P-N5	N-K2	26 Q-Q3	NxR

## Bridge: Stayman Foursome Leading In the Grand National Final

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

A foursome headed by Sam Stayman of New York holds a commanding lead going into the second half of the New York Grand National final tonight. Play will begin at 6:30 P.M. at the Barclay Bridge Club, 75-35 31st Avenue, Jackson Heights, Queens.

This is one of the few occasions on which bidding screens are used: Players cannot see each other during the bidding and the possibility that players will accidentally gain improper information from their partners' demeanor or speed is reduced almost to zero.

In the first half of the match, played Monday night at the Cavendish Club, 680 Madison Avenue, the Stayman team, which includes Martin Schenberg, Matt Granvetter and Jerry Shafsky, built up a lead of 43 international match points in 32 deals. Their opponents are Harold Lillie of Woodmere, I.L.; Harry Stappenbeck of Uniondale, L.I.; and Ken Lebasold and Dave Berkowitz of New York City.

The Stayman team gained heavily on the diagrammed deal, when their opponents misjudged the situation at the end of a confusing competitive auction. The East-West bidding shown might seem to have been the victim of some typographical accident, but was in fact due to an unusual convention.

Shafsky and Granvetter, sitting East and West, were using a "simple" version of a system that Granvetter helped to develop and with which he has had great success. Two diamonds promised either a weak two-bid in a major suit, or a normal opening with 2-2-4-5 or 2-3-4-4 distribution. This four-pronged maneuver keeps everyone guessing for a round or so of bidding.

A cautious East would have bid two hearts, indicating a desire to play in that contract if West held a weak two-bid in that suit. However, Shafsky aggressively bid two no-trump, indicating an intention to reach game.

South showed his clubs, and West jumped to four diamonds, apparently rebidding his singleton. This was a "transfer," asking East to bid four hearts. As East was due to play hearts in any event this might seem unnecessary, but a bid of four hearts by West would have asked for four spades, thus effecting a genuine transfer of the contract into the East hand.

It is clear that our hearts was designed to fall by a trick, for South would have cashed three club tricks, noted his partner's discards, and led a diamond. But to their subsequent regret North-South got into the act. North doubled four diamonds to indicate a lead. Against four hearts he wanted to have his partner lead a diamond so that he could return his singleton club.

But this ploy went "agley," as Scotland's national poet would have said. South assumed that his partner held a long diamond suit, in which case a sacrifice seemed a good move at favorable vulnerability. He tried five diamonds, which East was bappy to double.

West cashed the king and queen of spades and shifted to the heart jack. East, with the ace, cashed the spade ace, and played his last spade. South ruffed with the diamond queen, but then had to lose two trump tricks to East. The result was down four, for 700 to the Stayman team.

Today's Hand

NORTH		EAST	
♦ J873	♠ A1062	♠ A7	♣ K852
♥ 6542	♦ K852	♦ 974	
♠ A J105			
♣ 3			

WEST		EAST	
♠ KQ	♠ A1062		
♥ KQ9J83	♥ A7		
♦ 8	♦ K852		
♣ J1082	♣ 974		

South (D)  
♠ 954  
♥ 10  
♦ Q743  
♣ AKQ65

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
Pass 2 ♦ Pass 3 N.T.  
3 ♣ 4 ♦ Dbl. 4 ♣  
5 ♦ Pass Pass Dbl.  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the spade king.

In the replay, East-West reached an accurate heart part-score, making 140, so the phantom save swung 17 international match points. Stayman gained 11 points when he was headed for a loss of 6.

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Books of The Times

The Sickness of Health Care

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

MEDICAL NEMESIS. The Expropriation of Health. By Ivan Illich. 294 pages. Pantheon, \$8.95.

It is the doctors who are making us sick—the medical establishment has become a major threat to health—argues Ivan Illich, megacritic, in his compactly written, heavily footnoted, highly articulate polemic, "Medical Nemesis: The Expropriation of Health." We are experiencing an epidemic of iatrogenesis (from iatros, the Greek word for "physician," and genesis, or "origin"), meaning illness caused by doctors. Which argument, viewed in a narrow perspective, may sound outrageous. For although in the part of his book called "Clinical Iatrogenesis" Mr. Illich goes so far as to claim that "the effectiveness of medical intervention in combating" both infectious and non-infectious diseases is "questionable" (major diseases such as tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery, and typhoid "peaked and dwindled outside the physicians' control"; new killers inevitably replace old ones; the rise in human life expectancy can be attributed more to environmental improvements than to the "defeat" of disease). Mr. Illich's position here is not so overwhelming as to prevent us from getting our next strep throat swabbed, our next broken bone set and our next pregnancy monitored as closely as medical science will permit.



Ivan Illich

Continuing Critique

But it is not in a narrow perspective that Mr. Illich ultimately views the medical establishment. Indeed, further along in his book he concedes that many sorts of medical attention, including "judiciously selected complex services, could... fit into a truly modern culture that fostered self-care and autonomy." It is rather with "second-level iatrogenesis" that he is most concerned—with "social iatrogenesis," "when health policies reinforce an industrial organization that generates ill-health," and with "cultural and symbolic iatrogenesis," "when medically sponsored behavior and delusions restrict the vital autonomy of people by undermining their competence in growing up, caring for each other, and aging, or when medical intervention cripples personal responses to pain, disability, impairment, anguish, and death." ("Dying has become the ultimate form of consumer resistance," writes Mr. Illich with typical pungency at the end of a marvelously plucky history of humankind's evolving attitude toward death.)

In fact, ultimately "Medical Nemesis" must be read as another installment in a continuing critique of industrial society that Ivan Illich, who was born in Vienna,

and now lives in Cuernavaca, Mexico, has been unfolding in such books as "Celebration of Awareness" (1969), "Deschooling Society" (1971), "Tools for Conviviality" (1973) and "Energy and Equity" (1974). As he writes near the conclusion of the present volume, "Like time-consuming acceleration, stupefying education, self-destructive military defense, disorienting information, or unsettling housing projects, pathogenic medicine is the result of industrial overproduction that paralyzes autonomous action."

And this critique must in turn be read in the light of Mr. Illich's personal cosmology, which is of an Achaean disposition and holds that when man, driven by greed (pleonexia) and unbounded presumption (hubris), steps beyond the limits that the gods have set for him, divine vengeance is visited on him in the form of Nemesis. "Modern nemesis is the material monster born from the overarching industrial dream." "Medical nemesis" is what Mr. Illich calls the "self-reinforcing iatrogenic loop of negative institutional feedback" that now threatens to strangle us.

Cautious Prescriptions

Seen in this broader perspective, is Mr. Illich's argument sufficiently scary to make us stop calling in the doctor? Obviously not. Nor would Mr. Illich necessarily want us to. Though "Medical Nemesis" does remain a muckraking polemic for all its breadth of perspective, Mr. Illich is cautious in his prescriptions, and warns us emphatically of the risks of shortsighted protest. "By joining together, consumers do have power to get more for their money; welfare bureaucracies do have the power to reduce inequalities; changes in licensing and in modes of financing can protect the population not only against nonprofessional quacks but also, in some cases, against professional abuse; money transferred from the production of human spare parts to the reduction of industrial risks does buy more 'health' per dollar. But all these policies, unless carefully qualified, will tend to reduce the externalities created by medicine at the cost of a further increase in medicine's paradoxical counterproduct, its negative effect on health. All tend to stimulate further medicalization." What we really have to do is nothing less than redefine our concept of health, as well as our understanding of the kind of civilization that produces it.

Until we do, you can read "Medical Nemesis" and marvel at the light it sheds on the congeries of medical dilemmas that seem to show up every day in the news—the growing incidence of malpractice suits, the persistence of rising costs in what is supposed to be an increasingly efficient industry, the law courts' deference to the doctors in the case of Karen Anne Quinlan's right to die, the steadily mounting difficulty of defining what exactly death is, the nursing-home scandals and the debate over mass inoculation against swine-type flu. It is obvious—even the American Medical Association—may recognize it—that Ivan Illich is on to something here.

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## New Start in Transit

The transit wage agreement, made under the bludgeon of an illegal strike three weeks ago, is now a dead letter. Informed by Attorney General LeRoy J. Cohn that the proposed cost-of-living adjustments violated the state-mandated wage freeze for New York City, Governor Carey has rightly directed that the pact be rewritten to conform to law.

It now becomes the obligation of the Transit Authority and the Transport Workers Union to do what they should have done in the first place: negotiate a pact which the Emergency Financial Control Board can conscientiously certify as representing "an acceptable and appropriate contribution toward alleviating the fiscal crisis of the city." Clear-cut assurances of increased productivity are a necessary accompaniment of any such pact. Even now the public does not know what, if any, such assurances were contained in the original accord.

## Carter in Pennsylvania

Is Jimmy Carter headed for a first-ballot victory at Madison Square Garden?

Running in a four-man field, former Governor Carter achieved victory in the important Pennsylvania primary. Yet Mr. Carter's plurality constituted little more than one-third of the total Democratic vote cast, hardly a conclusive endorsement in itself.

The margin of victory may in part have been accounted for by the money famine suffered by Senator Henry M. Jackson and Representative Morris K. Udall. Because he looks like a winner, Mr. Carter could raise money and make up for the sudden cutoff of Federal matching funds, while his opponents were less successful in doing so. To that extent, Congress's irresponsible dawdling over the revision of the campaign finance law was a factor in Tuesday's outcome.

But Mr. Carter still achieved an impressive victory, particularly in winning the highest share of the delegates. By his own campaigning and with the help of an improvised volunteer organization, he overcame what—on paper—was a formidable coalition of labor unions and political machines behind Senator Jackson. The former Georgia Governor has once again shown that he has the ability to evoke favorable interest from voters across the political spectrum, and to do well in the inner city and in suburbs, among farmers, factory workers, and voters in small towns.

The major negative conclusion from the Pennsylvania vote concerns the weakness of Senator Jackson's campaign. He failed to arouse the contagious personal enthusiasm needed to transform his formal organizational support into an effective political force. He is respected and admired as a knowledgeable public servant, but he seems to generate no excitement.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey is much better at stirring the enthusiasm of audiences. If Senator Humphrey had been on the ballot in Pennsylvania, he might have won decisively. But voters make choices among real candidates and Mr. Humphrey has consistently refused to enter the primaries. His prospects now depend upon his skill at political infighting and only indirectly on his popular appeal.

Governor Carter is well-positioned to survive any guerrilla warfare on the long march to Madison Square Garden in July. He is not only running in the primaries and winning them but he is doing so because he has intelligence, imagination, and superb political instincts. The qualities that have brought him so far are hardly likely to fail him now.

## End of the Affair

When a mistake has been made, only a forthright apology can heal the wound. Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller made a serious and uncharacteristic mistake recently when he casually impugned the patriotism of two members of Senator Henry M. Jackson's staff at a private meeting with Georgia Republicans.

The affair was all the more curious inasmuch as Mr. Rockefeller has long been personally acquainted with one of the individuals whom he maligned. It is impossible to determine whether he was expressing genuine concern about the possibility of Soviet infiltration of Capitol Hill staffs, giving vent to personal resentment at Senator Jackson's attacks on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, trying to score points with his conservative audience, or acting upon some mixture of all three motives.

What matters is that the Vice President has looked squarely at his mistake and sought to undo it. His handsome public apology brings this curious affair to an honorable end.

## Virgin Islands Tragedy

For anyone who has ever landed at the Harry S. Truman Airport in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, the surprise must be not that a plane crash killed several dozen people the other day, but that this airport has not been the scene of many more accidents and fatalities than have actually occurred.

The basic problem is obvious to the naked eye. It is the combination of a relatively short runway and two hills which stand high and menacing not far beyond the end of the runway. The margin for pilot error—especially in a high-speed jet—is small, and it is a great tribute to the average skill of pilots landing there that crashes have been few. Yet residents of the Virgin Islands and many visitors have long been uneasy about the basically unsatisfactory situation, and there has been insistent pressure to lengthen the runway, slice off the peaks of

the hills, or change the runway's direction, all alternative means of increasing the margin of safety.

Apparently the airport did meet minimum F.A.A. standards and it is true that there was no fatal crash between Dec. 28, 1970, and this week. Nevertheless, the potentialities for trouble were so evident that it is hard to understand why it has been so difficult for Washington to respond to the Virgin Islanders' request for funds needed to improve the safety situation.

The lesson of this airport must raise a sobering question: How many other so-called "marginal" airports are there in this country, where every day every plane landing or taking off plays a kind of Russian roulette with the lives of both crewmen and passengers?

## Political Jawboning

President Ford certainly ought to be "disturbed"—as he says he is—about the 7.9 percent increase for flat-rolled steel announced by the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation. But what he intends to do about it is another matter.

Thus far, all he has done is to say that he wants his Council on Wage and Price Stability to "look into it," a desire that came as news to the price-watching agency, which has in fact been watching in silent wonder as steel and other industrial prices have begun to move up more sharply with the revival of business.

Whatever modest effect Mr. Ford's expression of disturbance may have on other steel companies—some of which have indicated that they may slightly undercut Wheeling's 8 percent increase—it seems highly improbable that the President would be willing to get into a confrontation with the steel industry now (or ever) as President Kennedy did in 1962. On that famous occasion, Mr. Kennedy thought he had been betrayed by the steel industry after he had used his influence to hold down the wage settlement to a level that would not occasion a significant price increase.

Even Mr. Ford may have some misgivings, following his decision to issue what amounted to an ultimatum to foreign steel producers to accept voluntary quotas or shipment of certain types of specialty steel to the United States, under threat of imposing compulsory quotas. Mr. Ford's protectionist move, which jeopardizes United States' hopes for open markets for American goods abroad, dramatizes the danger to consumers—and to price stability—of curbs on foreign competition.

It is ominous to see steel prices going up so sharply so early in the recovery. The steel industry is operating at only 74 percent of capacity. Similar behavior in other industries could cause the recovery to founder well before the economy has climbed back to full capacity use and full employment.

The steel industry's leaders say they are simply trying to protect or improve their profits so that steel can play its full part in the recovery—and to do so, steel must pass on its cost increases. The industry would regard it as unfair and damaging for the President to try to "jawbone" down steel prices in the face of rising wage and other costs.

Indeed, in the absence of a firm policy to restrain both wages and prices in industries where either labor or management has strong market power, it is difficult to see what good the President can do by the kind of careful, gentle jawboning he is pursuing. However, he may do himself some good politically; his jawboning may even reassure some people that he is still concerned about inflation, and the steel industry that he isn't in the mood to interfere with its price actions, just so long as they aren't too huge and too soon.

## Irrelevance in Rhodesia

Rhodesia's black nationalist leaders used the right word—"irrelevant"—to describe Prime Minister Ian Smith's transparent move in appointing four tribal chiefs to an otherwise white Cabinet. It has long been evident that, as his position worsened, Mr. Smith would try to confuse world opinion by bringing compliant blacks into his white minority Government.

Tribal chiefs in Rhodesia are paid Government servants. They have acquiesced cheerfully in nearly every move Mr. Smith has made in the last twelve years to entrench white domination in a country where blacks outnumber whites, 24 to 1. But these traditional figures cannot speak for a black majority that has become increasingly wary of tribal politics and steadily more hostile to a white regime that has traveled far on South Africa's apartheid road.

Indeed, the question in Rhodesia today is whether even Joshua Nkomo, a dedicated but moderate nationalist, can have much impact on a situation that is drifting steadily in the direction of catastrophic racial war. Only one course offers much hope of arresting that drift and preserving the possibility of a peaceful future for Rhodesia that would include a role for its white residents: Mr. Smith must agree to negotiate seriously under a timetable calling for majority rule in two years, as proposed by Britain, vigorously endorsed by Secretary Kissinger and reinforced yesterday by his offer of United States good offices to help effect such a settlement.

By blowing up a Red scare and appealing to racist and reactionary elements in this country, Mr. Smith hopes to sidetrack the "unrelenting opposition" to his white rule that Mr. Kissinger promised in Zambia. Thus it is essential for the Ford Administration to make good another Kissinger pledge: to work for the early repeal of the Byrd Amendment, under which this country imports Rhodesian chrome in violation of United Nations sanctions.

There is no more effective way to persuade both black and white Africans that the United States genuinely supports self-determination and majority rule in Rhodesia—and no better way to salvage whatever chance may remain for a peaceful solution in southern Africa.

# Letters to the Editor

## Sea Law: The 'Appalling' U.S. Concessions

To the Editor:  
As one who has followed and participated in the Law of the Sea negotiations for nearly ten years now, I found the concessions on deep-seabed mining outlined by Secretary of State Kissinger earlier this month to be appalling. It should now be obvious to all that the dominant force in developing and implementing U.S. oceans policy is the Department of Defense.

In its quest for free transit through international straits and high-seas navigational rights within 200-mile economic resource zones, D.O.D. is apparently willing to trade off any other interest of any other segment of American government or industry.

The objectives of insuring a free flow of commerce on the world oceans and mobility for warships of the United States Navy are highly commendable ones. However, to acquiesce in price and production controls for deep-seabed minerals, effective coastal-state control over oceanographic research up to 200 miles from the coast and other demands of underdeveloped countries is completely unnecessary and unwarranted.

Under existing international law we have the right to mine deep-seabed minerals without any price or produc-

tion controls; the right, without advance consent, to conduct oceanographic research in the waters off the coasts of any nation beyond its territorial sea, and the right of high-seas freedom of navigation beyond the territorial sea. It is absurd to trade away existing rights to obtain still other existing rights.

All of these existing rights could and should be maintained by an assertion of political will on the part of the United States and the backing of that will by the threat or the use of force where necessary. To do otherwise is to engage in a dangerous policy of appeasement toward the third world.

The consequences of a failure of the Law of the Sea Conference to produce a comprehensive and widely accepted treaty are not at all adverse for the United States. Chaos and anarchy will not follow the collapse of this "floating debate," and U.S. interests may well be better served by its demise. The United States should therefore cease its policy of obtaining a Law of the Sea treaty at any price.

H. GARY KNIGHT  
Baton Rouge, La., April 22, 1976  
The writer is Campanile Professor of Marine Resources Law at Louisiana State University.

## Flu Program's Flaw

To the Editor:  
Your April 6 editorial "Flu-Vaccines called for public debate on the influenza immunization program proposed by the President and approved by the Congress. Until a few days ago, the swine flu and its significance was not known to most Americans—to most physicians. But it has become known to influenza specialists in several countries. If the Congress is concerned, and they are, they should have advised the President to postpone the immunization program until everyone should be concerned.

Certainly, the decision to immunize is a gamble. The swine flu virus disappeared in New Jersey, a new variant virus may appear on the East Coast, and replace the current Hong Kong subtype, or the current Victoria of the virus may continue to circulate epidemics for the next few years. The gamble is on the side of public-health practice.

If there is a serious defect in President's program, it is that sufficient funds have been allocated for delivering it. Of the \$135 million, \$28 million is earmarked for stockpiling to deliver the vaccination; the bulk of the funds is slated for production.

This \$28 million averages 18 cents per person. The actual cost per person is more on the order of 30 cents, based on careful cost estimates. Some estimates put the actual delivery cost at 60 cents.

To make up this difference, state and city governments will have to bear an enormous and perhaps insupportable burden, which in some areas can be met by suspending or eliminating vital services. Even if such steps are taken, some cities may not be able to come up with required money.

To legislate a vital program to provide sufficient funds for implementation represents an abdication of responsibility. The Congress touched a \$1.8 billion job program, the President's flu bill. It would show more wisdom had it added other mere \$58 million to pay the cost of vaccinating every American.  
PASCAL JAMES IMPERATO  
New York, April 20, 1976

The writer, the city's first Health Commissioner, heads its Influenza Immunization Task Force.

## Of Jewish West Bank Settlements

To the Editor:  
Your April 20 editorial "Mideast Undercurrents" completely misses a crucial point: the right of Jews to live and settle in their ancestral (and recent) homeland, the West Bank.

The West Bank had Jewish settlements from the times of the patriarchs. This area, known as Judea and Samaria, was predominantly Jewish in biblical times and maintained Jewish presence throughout the ages. In the 1930's, rioting Arabs killed scores of Jewish settlers and Yeshiva students in Hebron. In 1948, the Jordanian Arab Legion, together with Arab mobs, killed many settlers and evicted the rest of the Jewish population. After the 1967 war, many Jews returned to the region and built up their homes, settlements and kibbutzim.

Your editorial terms these returnees "shortsighted zealots." Despite such misguided sentiments, the West Bank will not be made Judenrein again.

SAMUEL A. KOSOFKY  
New York, April 20, 1976



of view—legal, moral and common sense.

It is time for Israel to turn a deaf ear to its extremists. It is time to move from confrontation to conciliation. It is time for the moderate elements to formulate a solution that will be just to the Palestinians as well as considerate of Israel's interests. And it must be done soon, for time is no longer on Israel's side—as even former Foreign Minister Abba Eban has come to realize.

It is encouraging that Mr. Eban now calls on his countrymen to accept the best deal they can make in the West Bank and in Gaza. Not so long ago he was berating the P.L.O. as just a gang of bloodthirsty murderers outside the pale of human rights and aspirations. It is even more encouraging that Israeli officials at the U.N. have at last met in the same room with representatives of the P.L.O.

Let us hope we are at last on the eve of a breakthrough that will finally bring peace to the Mideast.

ISIDOR GORN  
Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., April 21, 1976

## The Nuclear Advocates

To the Editor:  
This responds to the April 10 letter by B. F. Langer of Westinghouse. Mr. Langer unsuccessfully attempted to blunt the growing technical controversy over nuclear power and made one statement which is nonsense.

Mr. Langer claimed that the major engineering societies advocate nuclear power development because they bring together experts with conflicting interests, so selfish interests can be challenged. He should reconsider his statement and review the membership of his own Nuclear Power Codes and Standards Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (A.S.M.E.). Mr. Langer is identified as past chairman of that committee, but he failed to identify himself as an employee of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Nuclear Energy Systems Division. Other members of the 1975-76 A.S.M.E. Nuclear Committee have the following affiliations:

- Chairman, William E. Cooper, Tele-dyne Materials Research Co.—a firm which consults for atomic industry corporations.
- Vice chairman, Howard F. Dobel, Babcock & Wilcox Co.—a vendor of nuclear reactors and components.
- G. A. Arlotto, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (N.R.C.)—the Federal agency which is coming under increasing criticism for its poor regulation of the atomic industry.
- S. A. Bauer, Battelle Memorial Institute—an Ohio research firm whose projects include contracts with the

Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), the Federal agency which develops and promotes nuclear power.

Sidney A. Bernsen, Bechtel Power Co.—which builds nuclear power plants.

Lawrence J. Chockie, General Electric Co., Nuclear Energy Division.

Robert L. Dick Jr., vice president of Construction, Duke Power Co.

Wendell P. Johnson, Yankee Atomic Electric Co.

Frederick H. Light, Philadelphia Electric Co.

Harold E. Northup, manager, General Atomic Co.—a subsidiary of Gulf Oil which has interests in nuclear power and reprocessing plants.

Roger F. Reedy, senior engineer, Nuclear Division, Chicago Bridge and Iron Co.—which sells reactor piping and equipment.

William R. Smith, also with Bechtel.

T. H. Stickley, Aerojet Nuclear Co.—which performs research for the N.R.C. and ERDA.

Perhaps the members who could be considered more remote from the nuclear power industry are H. S. Spitz, Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, and William J. Woolcott, of the A.S.M.E. staff representative on the committee. These gentlemen are obviously substantially outnumbered by members whose companies have a vested interest in atomic power development. To claim that the A.S.M.E. Nuclear Committee is an objective and balanced body is patently absurd.

RALPH NADER  
Washington, April 21, 1976

## Anti-Pollution Ticket

To the Editor:  
An April 16 news article, in that, for revenue reasons, the city finally attempting to enforce its anti-pollution and parking regulations in the midtown business area. Without the city realizing it, action also enforces an existing environmental law, strategy B-1a, Transportation Control Plan, which the city has been legally obligated to implement since April 1974 but which it has essentially ignored.

The T.C.P. was developed by the city in response to the Federal Clean Air Act, which requires us to clean up polluted air. The city, however, refused to honor its own plan. It seems politically more profitable to believe that environmental law, money and jobs are, in fact, bad for business. Such reasoning is a gross misunderstanding of the facts. Strict enforcement of anti-pollution and parking regulations, increased ticketing and towing violators, is environmentally beneficial since it should help ease congestion and speed vehicular flow and help reduce automotive pollution.

It has always been obvious to me that implementation of this strategy also generates revenues for the city and provides jobs. In addition, interviews with over fifty city businessmen, including restaurant owners, large and small theater operators, hotel managers, etc., clearly indicate that illegal parkers are a major business complaint.

All of the other T.C.P. strategies provide economic along with environmental and health benefits. May it be time the city starts to examine facts, rather than the political expediency of enforcing our environmental laws?

JURRIN DWIGHT  
Exec. Director, New York City Committee for Public Information  
New York, April 20, 1976

To Curb Welfare Fraud

To the Editor:  
It seems evident that a far more effective way to reduce fraud in the administration of welfare would be to have all recipients (and hence all applicants) fingerprinted and acquire at least a thumb print as evidence of the endorsement of all checks. Anticipating that this suggestion will evoke screams of disapproval from certain sources, it should be noted that countless law-abiding citizens have been fingerprinted, in any objection, in a large variety of cases, even including enlistment in armed services.

Computerization, which has attained a high state of proficiency coupled with our extraordinary superior Bertillon System, without question, greatly curbs payments to dishonest individuals.

WILLIAM R. BOYD  
New York, April 22, 1976

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or return unpublished letters.

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to the Editor  
U.S. Concessions

# But The Patient Died

This operation in Cambodia has been a tremendous military success... successful far beyond expectations of any of those planned it.

—Gerald R. Ford, House minority leader, June 22, 1970.

By Anthony Lewis

April 30, 1970, six years ago now, President Nixon ordered States forces into Cambodia, day that will live in the shame of Americans who know the good in the country and suffer when evil is its name.

## ROAD AT HOME

1970, no rational American official I believe that would mean war.

be called evil; most is mere but Congressman Paul McClellan of California, was to be saw Cambodia in early said that what American sers had done there was evil than we have done to try in the world."

ident and his men said their nly to clean out sanctuaries nese Communists. They hat the U.S. would not get Cambodia's emerging civil t not supply military advi- on Nol regime just installed Penh by a coup, would not missions in Cambodia except Vietnamese. The promises y broken.

ext three years and three ean planes dropped is of bombs in Cambodia. nt \$2 billion in aid to Lon pt the civil war going for e years.

of 1970 was mercilessly hen the Vietnam "peace" in 1973, Mr. Nixon shifted to Cambodia, using them ut a shred of authority in resolution or treaty—very most flagrant Presidential f the Constitution in our en the end became inevi- 74, Mr. Kissinger still re- ork for a settlement that ate the damage. His policy at to the last-Cambodian, many foresaw that the American forces into Cam- d enlarge the war, but few ine the extent of the human l disaster. This end result ot, only to decimate Can- to give it one of the most governments on earth, hat- s and reportedly impos- gleties on its own people. ders about the American sponsible. Apart from ex- untability, does any one of ver think of Cambodia, imself and despair?



... furthermore, the party of the first part, hereinafter known (for want of an all-encompassing adjective) as the artist or greater or exhibitor, or most appropriately named, appears without reservation that (he, she, it, other) shall, will and does give up, yield, relinquish, abandon, surrender and, in all ways not otherwise imagined or specified, full and entire control of all work(s) now and forever and eternally—yes, to the last syllable of recorded time—and all manner and forms of ownership legal (and moral) over it (them), and all claims, rights, privileges and immunities appertaining thereto, on this planet and elsewhere in the solar system, to the PARTY OF THE SECOND PART, hereinafter known without prejudice as promoter, backer(s), big shot, top banana, purveyor, agent, publisher, producer—or middleman who just drifts by—and to such names, hierarchies, flocks, straggle(s) of yes-men, sycophants and sponges as said latter(s) may designate as heirs, beneficiaries, assignees, successors and executive(s). Moreover, said obligator hereby covenants not to caveat carbohydrates, starches and sweets, not to whisper, and, additionally, waxes any need to breathe...

## By Erica Jong

American artists speak of so wistfully. If works of art were really valueless in business terms, the law would be fair. But they are not. The truth is that many works of art create great accumulations of wealth. The fact that they so rarely do so for the artist—and so often do so for the promoter—is a national disgrace.

Ken Kesey is being penalized because he negotiated the business exploitation of his book at a time when he knew nothing about business, and because the law in no way recognizes his moral right to a say in its production, or a percentage of its success.

He should not have to resort to a ruinously expensive and creatively depleting lawsuit in order to receive 5 percent of the profits generated by his work; that minimum percentage should be every artist's irrevocable legal right.

The sad fact is that many artists work for a smaller percentage of their creations than the agents and lawyers who service those same creations—and frequently they have even less to say about their fates.

Artists, however, are not supposed to worry about money. Money is crass, dirty, an unworthy subject of contemplation for those bent on spiritual growth. All this may be true. But, much as we hate to admit it publicly, money is the equivalent of power and freedom in our culture—and, as the artist turns his head to the sky to squint at spiritual growth, the promoter picks his pocket. The money that might translate into a studio to work in, the time to create another work, a reasonable amount of peace of mind, goes instead to battalions of Hollywood attorneys, flocks, assistants to assistants, who all live far better off creative work than the creator himself.

But, aside from money, another theme was evident in the Kesey case, and certainly in my own: the pathetic desire of the artist for a little respect.

## By Erica Jong

As I watched Academy Award after Academy Award go to "Cuckoo's Nest," I was struck by the fact that nobody except Milos Forman even thought to mention Kesey. It was as if, having kidnapped his book, the kidnappers now had the delusion that they had created it. Not only did they not want to give the artist his financial due, but they did not even want to acknowledge his contribution.

So often, in the battles that develop between artists and their self-styled patrons, the crux of the problem is that the promoter envies and despises the artist, and wishes that he were somehow not necessary at all. Often the promoter suffers from the delusion that he is really the creator, and the very presence of the artist is an embarrassment because it gives the lie to his self-delusion.

Artists understandably get bitter about this sort of thing, but their bitterness turns out to be even worse for them than not protesting at all. Not only do they get the reputation for being "litigious," difficult to deal with, prima donnas (merely for wanting what should be theirs by right), but their work itself may be poisoned by protest. The anger at their own oppression has no place to go, so it may go into self-destruction, self-loathing, depression, or, still worse, into their future works—if they are lucky enough to have future works.

Somehow, we must find better ways of ourting the people who ourture us.

Erica Jong is the author of "Fear of Flying" and three books of poetry, the most recent of which is "Loveroot."

# The Carterwagon Rolls

By William Safire

WASHINGTON, April 28—Jimmy Carter is no longer merely the Democratic front-runner. With Pennsylvania in his pocket, he is now the likely Democratic Presidential nominee, an Emergence, that has different effects on several groups:

1. The New "Outs." The old Democratic Establishment "Ins" are, at the moment, the new "Outs." They will coalesce to form the sort of desperate stop-movement that Nelson Rockefeller threw together behind William Scranton in 1964 to stop Barry Goldwater, and with the same meager result.

But the real political purpose of a stop-movement is often not so much to derail a moving bandwagon as to induce its riders to treat kindly with the pole, not yet aboard. The ousted powers need to make a show of strength in order to be able to acquiesce in dignity.

Thus, Mr. Carter's opposition in the Democratic field, now unhorsed, will climb on hopeful Hubert Humphrey. The irony is that this good man, who spent most of his life pushing for too much too soon, should fail at last by entering the lists with too little and too late. However, the respectability of his opposition should cause the tight Carterite inner circle to make room for the new Outs.

2. "The New Ins." Mr. Carter and his people, confronted with the impression of their own inevitability, are likely to adopt new tactics. Having stressed the outsider image, they will now become more absorbent and less worrisome to insiders. They will alternate the stick (you bosses better not gang up) with the carrot (regulars are welcome).

They will be faced with a strategic decision: to reach leftward for a traditional liberal Vice President, like Mondale or Fritz Mondale, or to gamble on an all-outsider, all-new ticket, with a running mate like keep-it-flowing Gurnoor Jerry Brown. (Neither Hubert Humphrey nor Scoop Jackson are likely to be interested in No. 2, our is Carter likely to hold still for a wild card like Ted Kennedy.)

On previous form, Mr. Carter is more likely to play it safe with the wide-spectrum approach, moving left and to an experienced legislator, rather than press his antipolitical strength with another young governor.

3. The Immediats Adversary. The media (or, if you like us, the press) will shift gears to deal with the Emergence. Ever since R. W. Apple Jr. of the New York Times reported last year that the Carter campaign was taking hold, the ensuing reaction has ranged from a profound distrust of an unwounded pol jesting at scars to a

glee at the prospect of writing about somebody almost as deliciously remote as the departed Richard Nixon.

Now, however, the same seductive mystery turns into "the fuzziness issue." To show that he is not fuzzy on bread-and-butter issues, Mr. Carter recently issued an economic position paper. It was ignored, of course, as position papers are supposed to be: They are intended to be tangible evidence of unfuzziness, to be pointed to in interviews as "thoughtful back-up," but not to be examined so soon. After the Emergence, however, the press will mine the papers for contradictions for a dangerously new idea.

In his economic paper, for example, Mr. Carter puts forward the notion that the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board be appointed to a term "coterminous with the President's"—not overlapping as it is at present, to help insulate the Fed from political domination.

Although giving lip service to the Fed's independence—necessary, while Burns roams—the Carter plan to give a President "his own chairman" would force the currently independent Fed to share a "joint responsibility" with

## ESSAY

Treasury and O.M.B. to issue a "co-ordinated report that their policies are mutually consistent." Monetary policy, now wisely decentralized, would be controlled more tightly by the White House in Mr. Carter's politicization.

Such positions are now considered MEGO—my eyes glaze over—but one day soon this, and other ideas, will be seized upon as typical of White House power grabs worthy of detailed discussion by a man with a 50-50 chance of going all the way.

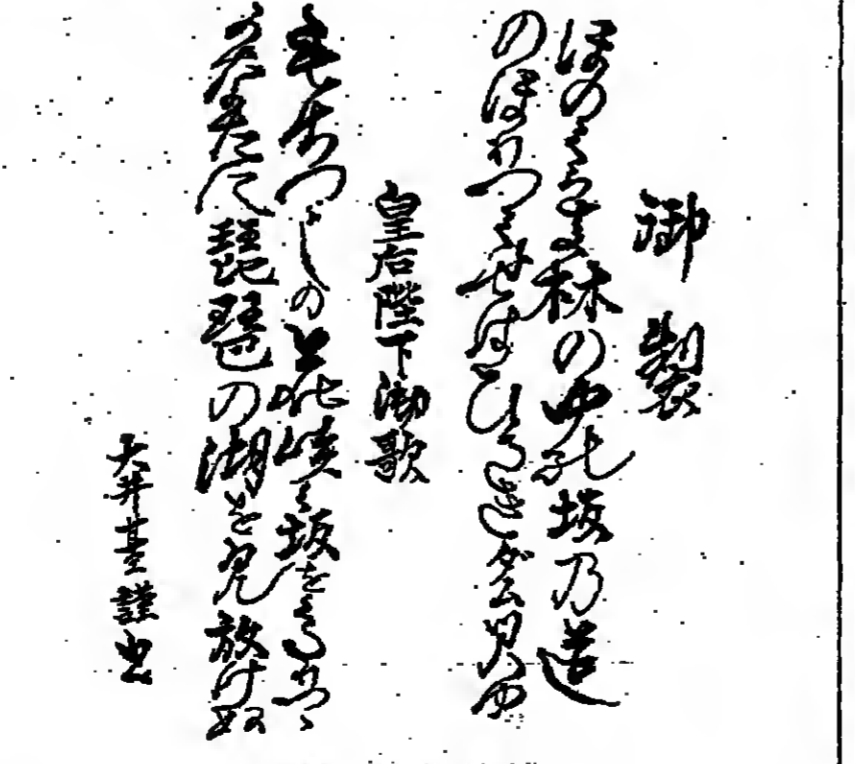
4. The Ultimate Adversary. The fact of a center-right, cool Southerner as the Democratic nominee powerfully concentrates the mind of the would-be Republican nominee. From Texas to California in the coming month, Ronald Reagan will be making the point that his Southern and Western appeal is needed to turn back Mr. Carter, while Mr. Ford will be stirring up talk of a sun-belted running mate to counter the Carterites.

And who might that be? At private gatherings, Nelson Rockefeller—after hinting darkly at Reds under Senatorial beds—has been warning his friends about a tall, silver-haired Texan that he thinks is plotting to succeed him as Vice President.

Considering the way Republican conventions react to Rockefeller desires, it could be that the Carter Emergence could well be followed by the comeback of John Connally.

# Poems by Emperor Hirohito And Empress Nagako

The New York Times asked Emperor Hirohito of Japan, through the Imperial Household Agency, to compose a poem for the occasion of his 75th birthday anniversary, which he is celebrating today. In response, the Emperor and Empress Nagako selected the two poems, written — which they wrote last year — that are printed here. In the Japanese, they are written in an ancient 31-syllable form known as Waka. The translation is by the Agency, and the calligrapher is Motoki Oki of East Elmhurst, N. Y. The Emperor's poem appears below at the right, the Empress's at the left.



(The Emperor's Poem)  
Honoguraki  
Hayashi no naka no  
Saka no michi  
Nobori tsukuseba  
Hiroki damu miya.

Having reached the top  
Of a slope through the forest,  
So dark and gloomy,  
I am now here to command  
A fine view of the broad dam.

(The Empress's Poem)  
Mochitsutsuji no  
Hana saku saku o  
Kudaritsutsu  
Korata ni Bi ya no  
Umi o misakemu.

As I come downward  
On the hillside with flowers  
Of Mochitsutsuji,  
I can now enjoy the view  
Of Lake Biwa in the distance.

Toward a healthier economic climate 3.

## Subsidizing consumption, penalizing investment

Those who are opposed to economic growth appear to have gone underground. The American people, having had a nasty whiff of what economic stagnation means, are not buying this recipe for suicide.

The question now before the nation is how to get people back to work in productive jobs and how to keep creating new jobs so we can get back to opening up greater opportunities for women, for blacks and other minorities, and for young people from all backgrounds.

The U.S. labor force is still growing, and will continue to for years, despite the declining birth rate. Reducing today's high rate of unemployment will require more rapid growth in the economy. And growth will depend in large part on how much capital is available for investment.

The best way to sustain healthy economic growth over any considerable period of time is capital investment by private business in new plants and equipment. By "healthy," we mean sound, responsible growth—not mindless, explosive expansion.

Productivity and economic miracles

Japan enjoyed the most rapid increase in living standards of any of the major industrialized nations in the 14 years through 1973 because the productivity of its work force—the output per hour worked—increased 10% a year. In Germany and France—two other countries that have achieved economic miracles in recent years—productivity rose nearly 6% a year in that period. Even Great Britain managed an average annual increase of over 4%. Those gains were achieved primarily through sustained investment of private capital.

And the U.S.? Our average productivity increased about 2.5% a year, which is pretty dismal. Why so low? Largely because not enough money was spent here for new plants and equipment—the least, in relation to Gross National Product, of any major industrialized nation.

In the long run, an economy's performance depends on a good balance between consumption and investment. It is possible to have an excess of either, at the expense of the other. The problem in the U.S. economy is that for a good many years it has been weighed disproportionately toward consumption rather than toward savings or investment—probably more so than any other industrialized country. The difference is fundamental in its long-term effects on our society.

The U.S. has been subsidizing consumption at the expense of capital investment. If we keep on this way, there will eventually be less and less to consume, because our productivity will drop still more. Lower productivity means less-attractive prospects for earnings. This will further discourage the enormous investment required to produce the goods and services we need.

The U.S.'s "consumption bias"

Our best long-term hope for licking inflation and markedly reducing unemployment lies in greatly increased capital investment to increase productivity. But our government's heavy taxation of the returns from capital—the "consumption bias" built into our economy—is diverting those resources to consumption and dampening capital investment.

What's called "depreciation" is a good example of this bias. Depreciation is the government's timetable that decides how long it will take a company to recover the money it invests to build a plant or to buy new machines. In the U.S., a company can recover only 72% of its investment in the first three years. But in France, the figure is 90%; in Sweden, 95%; in Canada and Great Britain, 100%.

The U.S. rate of capital recovery is thus among the slowest of all developed countries. More-favorable depreciation schedules would help American companies put together the investment capital that benefits all of us.

A low level of private capital investment means slow economic growth, which means high unemployment. A high level of private capital investment means rapid economic growth—which, as we said, can be responsible growth, not headless growth. And rapid economic growth of the right sort can mean higher employment and greater opportunity for everyone.

Next: "Social mobility or class warfare?"

Mobil

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# DILORENZO TRIAL IS SENT TO JURY

### Opposing Sides Summarize Perjury-Case Arguments

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Both sides summed up their arguments yesterday in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn in the perjury trial of Ross DiLorenzo, a retired Brooklyn Civil Court judge. The jury will begin deliberating today.

Anthony Piazza, the former assistant counsel to the Waterfront Commission whose com-

plaint to the Appellate Division led to the inquiry out of which the perjury charges against Judge DiLorenzo arose, loomed large in the two-hour long summations by both sides.

Mr. Piazza was alleged to be a "fake man" and a liar by James La Rossa, attorney for the defense.

### Called Conscientious

Steven Sawyer, an assistant to Maurice H. Nadjari, the state's special anti-corruption prosecutor, described Mr. Piazza as a conscientious public official motivated by a "sense of outrage" to report an attempt by "a sitting judge to fix a case" to his superiors at the Waterfront and later to the Appellate Division.

"One of them is lying," Mr.

Sawyer said of Judge DiLorenzo and Mr. Piazza. He told the jurors that if they did not believe Mr. Piazza, they would have to believe that he "deliberately, wilfully and maliciously framed Judge DiLorenzo."

The four-count indictment obtained by Mr. Nadjari alleges that Judge DiLorenzo lied when he said his sole purpose in seeking and obtaining a meeting with Mr. Piazza in 1967 was to ask for his help in screening applications for membership in the American Italian Anti-Delamination League. The indictment also charges the judge lied when he said he did not know his friend, Thomas Masotto, was under in-

vestigation by the Waterfront Commission.

Mr. Piazza, the principal witness at the trial, testified that, at the meeting, Judge DiLorenzo had asked him to "go easy" on Mr. Masotto. Mr. Piazza was, at the time, in charge of an investigation of alleged underworld influence on the Brooklyn plans. He had questioned Mr. Masotto, and determined that he was related to Carlo Gambino, a reputed Mafia leader.

Mr. Masotto, according to other evidence in the trial, was on the payroll as public relations director of the American Stevedores Company, which was owned by neighbors of Judge DiLorenzo, and was also under investigation.

# Buckley Assumes Russians Infiltrate Staffs of Congress

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, April 28—Senator James L. Buckley said today that he assumed Soviet spies had successfully infiltrated Congressional staffs in Washington and that he hoped the Central Intelligence Agency was doing the same thing in Moscow.

"It would be naive if we don't believe that the K.G.B. isn't doing its best to penetrate the 15,000 or 20,000 people crawling around on Congressional

staffs," Senator Buckley told a news conference here, that was called to announce his re-election plans. "I go on the assumption that there is infiltration."

"Len Saffir" came the voice of an irreverent reporter from the back of the room. He was referring to one of Senator Buckley's top aides, who fully shares the Senator's conservative philosophy. Both Mr. Buckley and Mr. Saffir laughed heartily. "I doubt it," the Senator said.

Senator Buckley, Conservative-Republican, made his remarks when asked to comment on Vice President Rockefeller's apology yesterday to Senator Henry M. Jackson for suggesting that two members of Senator Jackson's staff have Com-

munist ties. Senator Buckley called the incident "unfortunate."

He said that he, personally, had no information about Communist infiltration of staffs, but noted that he had occasionally seen "well-known" K.G.B. types at committee hearings.

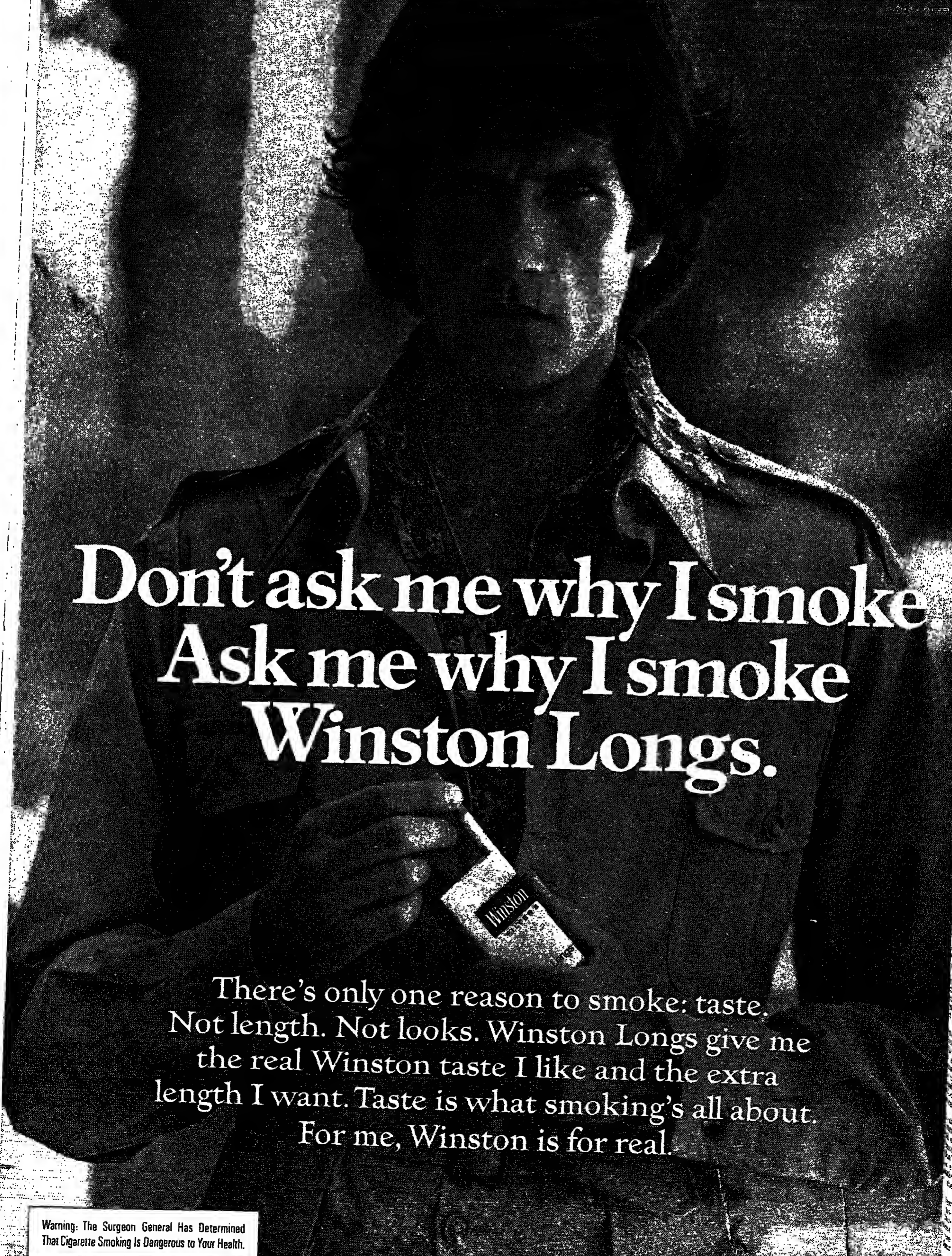
Senator Buckley's appearance here was part of a statewide campaign tour. Looking somewhat abashed at reading the identical prepared text he had already read in New York City and Buffalo, the Senator put down the paper and summarized its contents.

"I was glad that I was able to lift the heavy load of uncertainty from the political landscape and say that, yes, I will seek re-election."

# Death Penalty for Supported by 65%

Support for the death penalty for persons convicted of murder has increased over the decade, with the favoring capital punishment now at the highest in years, according to a poll.

In its latest survey, the poll said that they favor the death penalty for murderers, 65 percent said. A decade ago, in a survey conducted by the same poll, 57 percent supported capital punishment.



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Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

18 mg. "tar", 1.2 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette

FTC Report SEPT. '75.

Partial view of another newspaper page on the right edge of the image, showing headlines like "International" and "National".







Job Decline in Private Sector Easing Off in New York City

By MICHAEL STERNE

Declines in government employment now are a major drag on the city's economy and accounted for more than half of the 100,700 jobs lost here between February 1975 and last February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported yesterday.

By contrast, job declines in the private sector, though still sharp, have slowed considerably, indicating that the upturn apparent in the national economy since last year may at last be making itself felt here.

In a new analysis of employment trends, Herbert Biestock, regional commissioner of the bureau, said that from February 1975 to last February, government jobs in the city fell by 53,900, while in the previous year there was a gain of 5,800.

Employment in the private sector fell 51,800 in the year up to last February, with 6,000 of the lost jobs in manufacturing. In the previous year, however, the private sector loss was more than three times as large—167,000—and the loss in manufacturing was 91,000.

Associates of Mr. Biestock called the slowing of the losses in private employment "a positive sign" and said the improvement in manufacturing particularly offered some guarded hope that the effects of the recession might be easing.

No major section of the economy showed an increase of jobholders in the year that ended in February, but between January and February there was a rise of 12,500 in manufacturing jobs. This helped to

offset a loss of 9,700 jobs in government, 5,800 in wholesale and retail trade, 2,400 in construction and smaller losses in other sectors, leaving the city with a net loss for the month of 5,800 jobs.

For the metropolitan area, which includes the city and Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland and Suffolk Counties, along with eight New Jersey counties, employment dropped by 145,000 jobs, or 2.3 percent, in the year to February and 18,500 from January to February.

The year-to-year rate of loss for the city was sharper, 3.4 percent. In the other New York counties, the job loss was 1.8 percent, and in the New Jersey counties it was 1.6 percent.

Gov. Carey pledged in an address to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday that he would create a new "climate of cooperation" with business to bring about the "economic" revitalization of New York.

He cited repeal of the hood transfer tax, the review of the entire tax structure, now being made by his Economic Development Board and the proposal for a 90-day limit on the time a regulatory agency takes to make a ruling as examples of what the state is doing to improve the business climate.

Mr. Carey also urged repeal of the city's estate tax, which has caused an "counterproductive" loss of 12,500 jobs in manufacturing jobs. This helped to



Charles D. Dickey

CHARLES D. DICKEY, BANKER, 82, DEAD

With 3 Leading Concerns—Vice President of Morgan

Charles D. Dickey, who was prominent in banking in New York City and Philadelphia for many years, died yesterday in Chestnut Hill Hospital in Philadelphia. He was 82 years old and lived in Chestnut Hill and Northeast Harbor, Me.

Mr. Dickey held partnerships during his career in three of the nation's leading private banking concerns—Brown Brothers & Company, J. P. Morgan & Company and Morgan's associate firm, Drexel & Company.

Mr. Dickey was also closely identified with education, having served for 16 years as a member of the Yale Corporation, the senior governing body of Yale University.

He was one of the small group of business executives who in the 1950's and 1960's advanced the concept of corporate financial support for top-ranked universities to help expand the nation's educational resources.

Mr. Dickey was born in New York, and was graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., in 1911 and from Yale in 1916.

After his graduation he was employed by Brown Brothers & Company, later Brown Brothers Harman & Company, in New York. He left after a year to serve in the Navy in World War I. He was a lieutenant (j.g.) with a destroyer flotilla.

He returned to Brown Brothers in 1919 and became a partner in 1922. Three years later he went to the Philadelphia branch as a resident partner.

In 1932 he resigned to become a partner in J. P. Morgan & Company New York, and the related Philadelphia firm, Drexel & Company.

When the partnership of the two houses ended in 1940, with the incorporation of J. P. Morgan & Company as a commercial bank, Mr. Dickey became a vice president and a director of the bank.

He became chairman of Morgan's executive committee in 1953. He retired from that position in 1958, but continued as a director and as chairman of the committee on trust matters.

Other Directorships When the bank was merged with Guaranty Trust Company of New York in 1959, to form Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, he held the same positions in the new institution. In 1963 he retired as a director and became chairman of the directors' advisory council.

Mr. Dickey was a director of General Electric, Kennecott Copper, Merck & Company, New York Life Insurance, Atlantic Refining, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line and Beaver Coal.

For many years he was a member of the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce and its successor, the business council.

Geoffrey M. Shurlock, Ex-Head Of Motion Picture Code, Dead

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., April 27 (UPI)—Geoffrey M. Shurlock, a former head of the Motion Picture Association Production Code, died Monday at the Motion Picture Country Home and Hospital, where lived here. He was 81 years old.

Mr. Shurlock was a member of the movie industry's Production Code Administration for 40 years and its director from 1954 to 1968, when the present rating system succeeded the Production Code.

Embattled Censor Mr. Shurlock became increasingly embattled toward his final years as chief censor of American-made motion pictures. His films came along with explicit frank dialogue and outright nudity.

He was, for example, overruled in effect in the case of the film version of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" in 1966. His office had denied the industry's seal of approval to the movie because it did not conform to code standards.

That was done by the industry's Code Review Board, which only a year before, had granted exemption from the code to the film "The Pawnbroker" after Mr. Shurlock's code administration denied a seal of approval because it contained two scenes of nudity.

Other films that were the subject of controversy during his years as chief arbiter of the code included "The Man With the Golden Arm" and "A Man Called Sledge" in 1953, "Milk and Honey" in 1954, "The Marriage-Go-Round" in 1960 and "Blow-Up" in 1967.

Mr. Shurlock retired in January 1969, two months after the film industry adopted a new film rating system, classifying movies into categories ranging from those recommended for general audiences to those barring children.

On his retirement, he was named a special consultant to the code administration, and served in that capacity until April 1974, when he moved to the Motion Picture Country Home and Hospital in Woodland Hills.

Mr. Shurlock was born in Liverpool, England, in August 1894, and was brought to this country by his parents at the age of 7. The family settled in San Diego. In 1922, he became literary secretary to Rupert Hughes, an author who was making pictures for the old Goldwyn Company. He later moved to Paramount, where he became a story reader and scenario editor, as well as a professional literary secretary to producer of foreign-language films.

In 1932, he joined the Motion Picture Association of America, and in 1954 he succeeded Joseph I. Breen as head of the M.P.A.A.'s code staff.

Mr. Shurlock on occasion rose to the defense of the moral quality of films. In 1962, for instance, he told a meeting of military chaplains in New York City that charges that movies were dominated by films on sex perversion, child abuse and delinquency "verge on the nonsensical."

Describing the industry's code of that time as "near to a purely democratic system of industry control as can be found operating anywhere today," he added:

"The code is a set of self-regulations based on sound morals common to all peoples and all religions. To put it simply, it lays down the thesis that the screen should never be used to make what is basically wrong appear to be right. It assumes that the Ten Commandments are as applicable in the field of the imagination as they are in real life."

Survivors include his wife, Evelyn; two sons, Peter and Stephen; and six grandchildren.

LOS ANGELES FILES ITS BID FOR '81 FAIR PARIS, April 28 (AP)—Los Angeles filed today an application to hold a world's fair in 1981, and Richard Pittenger, head of the city's delegation, said, "It looks like we have clear sailing."

Richard H. Henry of the American Embassy in Paris, an official United States representative to the International Bureau of Expositions, filed the application and registered the May 2-Nov. 2 dates proposed for the Los Angeles fair.

The bureau, an intergovernmental organization that handles scheduling of international expositions to avoid conflicts, now will poll its members to make sure that no one objects. The next step will be to submit rules and financing details to the bureau at its next plenary session Nov. 17.



Geoffrey M. Shurlock

Mr. Pittenger said that the Los Angeles fair would be the highest cost exposition—the first in the United States since the 1964-65 New York World's Fair. Other fairs, such as those staged by Spokane and San Antonio, were in a special category.

Auto. Union Says It Has Funds for 2-Month Strike DETROIT, April 28 (UPI)—The United Automobile Workers will have a record \$175 million strike fund when auto contracts expire in mid-September, the union says.

Leonard Woodcock, the U.A.W. president, said today that he would not consider selecting a "strike target" until August, but said the \$175 million would be enough to finance a two-month walkout at General Motors, a 16-to-17 week strike at Ford or a 22-week strike at Chrysler. He all but ruled out American Motors as the union's prime target. Talks are to begin July 18. Current contracts cover a total of 700,000 workers.

U.S. Warship Visits Haifa HAIFA, Israel, April 28 (UPI)—The United States Sixth Fleet's guided missile destroyer Mahan docked at Haifa today for the first visit by an American naval ship in 13 years.

ALFRED LEWIS DEAD; RAN THE TAFT HOTEL Alfred Lewis, who for 30 years was general manager of the Taft Hotel on Times Square, died yesterday at his home in Bal Harbour, Fla. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Lewis, who retired a few years ago, had the distinction of achieving and maintaining for some time an occupancy rate of 98 percent for his hotel, one of the largest in the Times Square area. While he had the advantage of wartime crowding and the lack of new buildings to help him achieve the high rate, he also was a leader in promotional efforts for hotels.

Mr. Lewis had been chairman of the National Hotel Exposition, an annual trade show, and "City of Timesquare, U.S.A.," a hotel group that sponsored a canteen for servicemen and servicewomen. He had also been treasurer of the Hotel Association of New York City.

Surviving are his wife, Evelyn; two sons, Peter and Stephen; and six grandchildren.

WILLIAM M. MURPHY JR., 60, OF ST. JOE MINERALS IS DEAD William M. Murphy Jr., who retired in 1973 as controller of the St. Joe Minerals Corporation, at 250 Park Avenue, died yesterday in his home, at 61-A Highway Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island. His age was 60.

Mr. Murphy was graduated from Fordham University in 1936 with a master's degree in business administration. He was a member of the Financial Executives Institute, the Comptrollers Institute of America, and the Miners Club.

Survivors include his wife, Anastasia; five sons, Donald, Gerald, Vincent, John and William; a daughter, Mary Ellen Murphy; a sister who is a nun, Sister Miriam Ellen Murphy; and two granddaughters.

Religious Services JEWISH Rodeph Shalom 7 WEST 33rd ST. Cong. Hiltzberg, Rabbi Ephraim Baran, Cantor Paul Joseph. Services at 8:00 Sabbath Services 7:00 P.M. Fri. Ev., Apr. 30th at 8:15 Demonstration Service at the New Synagogue, 100th St. at 5th Ave. Gates of Prayer Special Observance Holy Day (Yom HaNatziv) Discerning Following Services

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\$6 MILLION WASTE IS LAID TO H.R.A.

Agency Accused by Goldin of Auditing Inefficiency

"Billing delays, backlogs and bureaucracy" in New York City's payments to child-care institutions are costing the hard-won municipal treasury \$6 million a year in unnecessary interest, Comptroller Harrison I. Goldin said yesterday.

Mr. Goldin placed the blame, in a highly critical staff report, on audit procedures within the Human Resources Administration, which in turn charged that the delays were caused by "duplication and wasteful" audits in Mr. Goldin's office.

Mr. Goldin said the Comptroller paid \$170 million of city money advanced to nonprofit agencies and voluntary hospitals for child-care services pending reimbursement from state and federal funds. The payments for over care 24,000 children.

"For the \$6 million it costs us to maintain advances to these institutions," Mr. Goldin said, "we could provide some 6,000 more child-care jobs for 6,000 kids."

He ordered that institutional billings for child care be submitted to the city within 30 days instead of the 90-day grace period now permitted. A spokesman for Human Resources Administrator Henry J. Smith retorted that "no small portion of the delay is the fault of the Comptroller's office itself."

Mr. Smith proposed to reduce the backlog by having his staff and Mr. Goldin's staff conduct a joint audit. The Comptroller rejected this proposal on the ground that it would be impractical and would not reduce the backlog within the H.R.A.

LEON ALEXANDROFF Leon Alexandroff, a senior partner who specialized in international law with the firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballou, died Tuesday in his home at 24 East 82d Street. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Alexandroff was born in Kiev, U.S.S.R. He studied law at the University of Paris, where he received a doctorate in 1928. He came here in 1941, attended Brooklyn Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1942.

His wife, the former Helen Anderson, survives.

Gen. Tomas Garcia Rebull, Led Burgos in Basque Case MADRID, April 28 (Reuters)—Retired Lieut. Gen. Tomas Garcia Rebull, a leading fighting military figure, died here today of a heart



### any Hearings Assess dopted Persons' Rights

By RONALD SMOTHERS  
Special to The New York Times

April 28—The right of an adult who knows the identity of his parent as opposed to the parent's right or need to know the identity of his child, which is "more a need to know rather than a right." But the question of rights is the narrow issue, he said, warning the commission and Assembly committee of the "treacherous terrain" surrounding a change in the law. "In this delicate field," he said, "you must have evidence of a very large-scale pathological condition among the 5 million adoptees that justifies a change in the law. For the 99 percent of adoptees who are getting along well without knowing, I suggest you leave well enough alone."

**'Human Risks' Cited**

Mr. Polier spoke of the "human risks" inherent in passing a law that would allow one adopted sibling to confront another years after they have been separated by adoption. He also cautioned against the psychological impact on an adopted person of the intimate and sometimes shameful details surrounding the circumstances of adoption that are contained in the records.

Another argument against changing the current law came from Carol Fossin, president of the New York State Coalition for Children, an organization concerned with promoting adoption. She said that without the guarantee of anonymity afforded by the law, many natural mothers would seek to guarantee their anonymity in the only remaining way possible—child abandonment.

But most of the speakers at the hearings supported a change in the law to allow access to records upon reaching 18 years of age. Such a bill has been introduced by State Senator Albert B. Lewis, Democrat of Brooklyn.

**Competing Interests**

In the welter of competing interests and heated emotion of the issue, Senator Pisani said that at this point he sees only one clear change that is needed. He said there was a need to provide some way for doctors to have access to the past and present condition of a natural mother in order to treat or diagnose correctly an adopted person. Such access is impossible under the current law.

Most adoption agencies, he said, do not agree that an adopted person has an absolute right to know his background. They fear the effect of a confrontation, years after adoption, between an adopted person and his natural mother.

### Beame and a Broadway Cast Call for Eradication of 'Porno Plague'

By NATHANIEL SHEPPARD Jr.

Mayor Beame and an entourage of politicians, actors, producers and businessmen went to the Broadway stage yesterday to voice their determination to rid the city of what they describe as "the porno plague" that has caused much of the decay of the midtown district.

Speaking at a rally in the Majestic Theater on W. 44th Street east of Eighth Avenue, Mayor Beame and others asked the overflow audience to support a bill now before the State Legislature. It would mandate jail sentences of up to 90 days for prostitutes and empower the police to arrest pimps for loitering.

The legislation, sponsored by State Senators Manfred Ohrenstein and Carl McCull, is patterned after a Seattle ordinance that allows authorities to arrest a woman if she solicits, entices or procures or repeatedly beckons, stops or attempts to stop passers-by or those in cars.

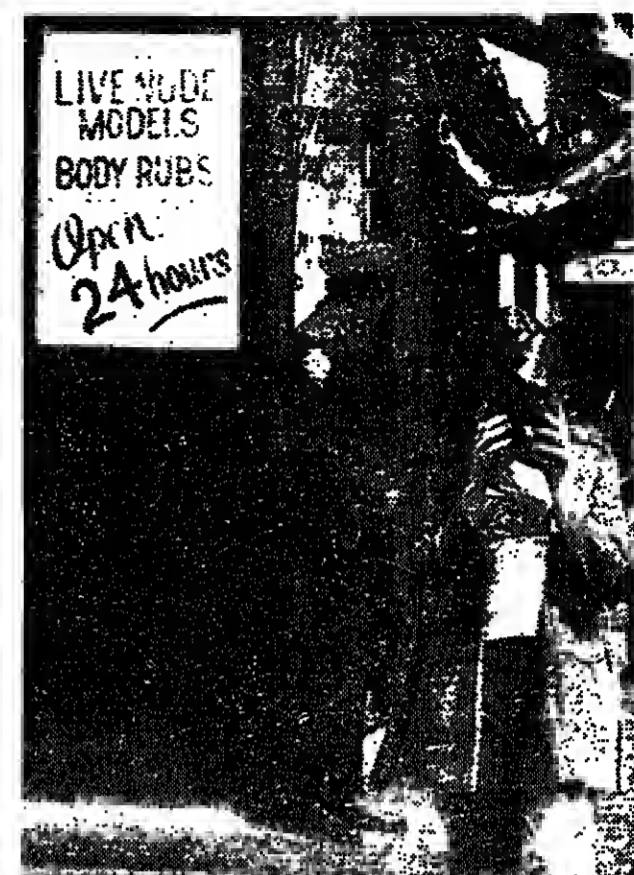
A uniformed police officer on his beat, for example, could arrest a woman if she made a minimum of four contacts with men. The Seattle ordinance also provides for the arrest of a customer.

Similarly a nine-month-old Milwaukee ordinance makes it illegal for a prostitute or a pimp who was convicted within the last three years to loiter in public places, including streets, parking lots, cars, sidewalks and buildings open to the public.

Yesterday Mayor Beame, bathed by theater floodlights and buoyed by loud and frequent applause from the au-



A group of concerned citizens arrived in a hansom cab at the Majestic Theater on 44th Street near Eighth Avenue, to listen to the Mayor and others inveigh against the character of the neighborhood.



Meanwhile, over on Eighth Avenue, business as usual

### Upper of 'Queens' State on Banana Boat

Thrippleton Marr, who as commodore of the was captain of the Queen Mary and the last Queen Elizabeth, is now serving as second banana boat.

whose table on the luxury liners was once set covered on ocean crossings, is third in the freighter Manzanaras because he wants to be young.

The 67-year-old Briton told yesterday that he had taken this rather job.

Master of great ocean liners leaves his age in Wiltshire, England, a few months a in the banana boats, on which he spent some his career.

any office of United Brands, to which the lvered about 150,000 boxes of bananas on rival from Honduras stirs talk about the

highlights of his three decades aboard the is bringing the Elizabeth into New York hen the tugs were tied up by a strike.

ter his retirement in 1969 he was called the Elizabeth from Port Everglades, Fla., when she was sold to a Chinese shipping ship caught fire in Hong Kong harbor in

orld War II he was assistant navigator g George V, which sank the German bat in the Atlantic, in one of the most celesties of the war.

in, who wrote an autobiography, "The believes this engagement was the last time fought "a duel to the death."

### Jury Exonerates Suffolk Prosecutor

By PRANAY GUPTA  
Special to The New York Times

RIVERHEAD, L.I., April 28—A state grand jury today refused to take action on charges of sodomy and sexual misconduct that had been filed against District Attorney Henry F. O'Brien of Suffolk County by Eugene R. Kelley, the county's Police Commissioner.

"You could say that Mr. O'Brien has been exonerated," Joseph P. Hoey, the special state prosecutor, who has been investigating the case since last September, said this morning after the 23-member grand jury delivered its decision to Justice Harold Birns of State Supreme Court here.

Mr. O'Brien, the first Democrat to be elected District Attorney in traditionally Republican Suffolk, reacted to the decision jubilantly at a news conference this afternoon.

Smiling broadly, and to applause by staff members who had gathered in his office in Hauppauge, Mr. O'Brien said: "The grand jury has refused to be film-flammed into confirming false and vicious charges. I am really, really happy."

**Attack Called Political**

He then reiterated his contention, which he first voiced last September, when Commissioner Kelley, a Republican, filed the sex charges, that the allegations were "politically motivated."

Mr. Kelley declined to comment on today's developments.

Mr. Hoey, the special state prosecutor, disclosed after announcement of the grand jury's decision that the grand jury would not focus on the origins and the circumstances surrounding the filing of the sex charges against Mr. O'Brien.

Specifically, Mr. Hoey said, the grand jury will concentrate on how and why the Suffolk Police Department obtained testimony from Roger Barry Peterson, a 23-year-old unemployed handyman from Deer Park, L.I.

It was Mr. Peterson, who is serving a jail sentence for burglary, who accused Mr. O'Brien of performing oral sex. The alleged act was said to have occurred six months before Mr. O'Brien, a 42-year-old bachelor, became District Attorney, when Mr. O'Brien was the handyman's lawyer.

### On Prostitution Row, Business Hums as Mayor Talks

By FRED FERRETTI

Even as Mayor Beame and an assortment of city officials were inside a theater on 44th Street off Eighth Avenue pledging to sweep prostitution from the city's streets, less than a half block west on Eighth Avenue it was business as usual.

Prostitutes walked back and forth along the avenue, impugning lunchgoers. The browsers were going through the racks at the pornographic bookstores. Traffic in and out of the "massage parlors" and "sensitively" centers along the avenue was brisk.

Two mounted policemen sat at the corner of Eighth Avenue and 44th Street, watching visitors to the "Midtown Speaks" rally go into the Majestic Theater to hear Mayor Beame, State

### A Million Gallons Of Poison Spilled Off Jersey Shore

By WALTER H. WAGGONER  
Special to The New York Times

CARTERET, N.J., April 28—More than one million gallons of toxic liquids spilled into the Atlantic Ocean off New Jersey and New York Harbor today when a Colombian freighter rammed a barge loaded with chemical waste.

The freighter, the 328-foot Tanambi, en route here from Peru with a cargo of copper cathodes for the United States Metals plant on the Arthur Kill, hit the barge, Sparkling Water, at 3:30 A.M. while the barge was being towed by a dumping ground at sea by the tug Crusader, owned by the Red Star Towing and Transportation Company of Manhattan. No injuries were reported.

The collision, which occurred 15 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, tore a 4-by-8-foot gash into the starboard side of the barge, which had just been loaded with 1,114,000 gallons of liquid acid waste from the DuPont and American Cyanamid plants on the Arthur Kill in Linden. It was headed for the 106-Mile Dump off the Jersey coast.

The 298-foot barge lost all of its cargo, according to Larry Wright, a spokesman for the Coast Guard.

"They had a choice of sinking or off-loading," he said, "and they decided to off-load."

The waste formed a slick a quarter-of-a-mile wide and a mile long about 12 miles off Asbury Park, then began drifting southeast off the coast and away from the Jersey shore, the Coast Guard said.

Late today, officials for the Federal Environmental Protection Agency said that most of the waste, some 700,000 gallons of caustic solution used in the production of chemicals by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company was neutralized "almost immediately" upon its exposure to the ocean water.

### Metropolitan Briefs

**4 Indicted in Theft of U.S. Checks**

The former president of the Brownsville Community Federal Credit Union in Brooklyn and three other men have been indicted on charges of stealing and forging Federal checks and using the credit union as a "fence" to cash them. The charges involve at least \$20,000 worth of checks stolen and cashed early in 1974.

Named in the indictment were William Laing of 375 Essex Street in the East New York section of Brooklyn, the former president; Edward Moore of 1639 St. John's Place, in the Park Slope section; Robert Lee Collins of 1548 East New York Avenue, Brownsville, and John Doe, also known as "Melvin," address unknown. Mr. Laing and Mr. Moore pleaded not guilty in Federal District Court, Brooklyn. The other two defendants are being sought by the police.

**Trains Getting Bicentennial Logo**

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority is introducing a circular Bicentennial logo featuring the familiar blue "M" bespangled with 13 white stars and superimposed on 13 red and white stripes. The special design will partially obscure the standard blue logo disk with an "M,"

### Dr. King's Birthday To Be Holiday

The Connecticut State Senate voted 32 to 4 to make a legal holiday of the birthday of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the civil rights leader who was slain by a sniper in Memphis on April 4, 1968. Dr. King was born in Atlanta on Jan. 15, 1929. The bill passed the Connecticut House of Representatives on April 21. Gov. Ella T. Grasso will sign the bill on Monday, a spokesman in Hartford said.

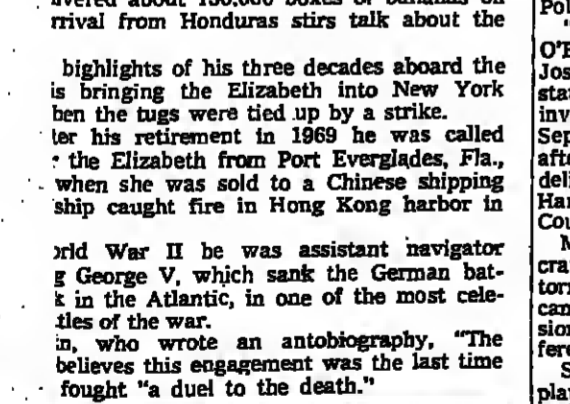
### From the Police Blotter:

A man identified as Jorge Ruiz, 50 years old, was found stabbed to death on the kitchen floor of his apartment at 42-45 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens, shortly before 10 A.M. by a woman neighbor. The police said the nude body bore numerous chest wounds and that several broken knife blades had been found nearby. . . . Dean Vasko, 27, of 239 East 33rd Street, was shot once in the chest during a robbery attempt at Ninth Avenue and 14th Street shortly after 4 A.M. He was reported in serious condition at St. Vincent's Hospital. The gunman escaped.

### Lottery Number

April 28, 1976  
N.J. Pick-It—517

### Frank E. ...



... aboard the Manzanaras in Albany

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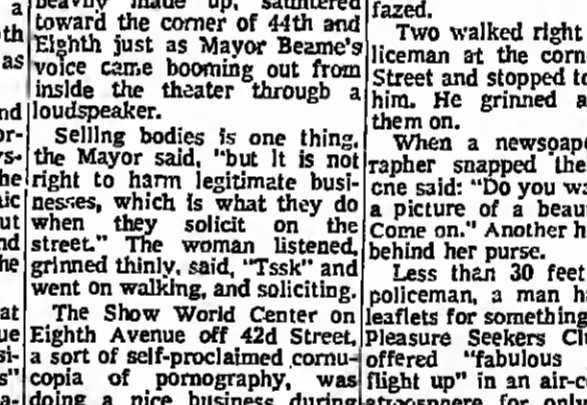
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# Couples Take a Course, to Avoid the Dangers of Success

By ENID NEWY  
Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Svea Fraser never had any doubts about her husband's ultimate business success. Her fears were of a different order.

"I was concerned at what would happen to us, earning a good deal of money," said Mrs. Fraser, a 28-year-old psychology graduate and a former Peace Corps worker. "I was afraid it would grab me."

Over the last few months, her fears have dissipated, if not evaporated. Mrs. Fraser and 21 other women have been accompanying their husbands to a weekly class on "The Executive Family" offered to second-year students at the Harvard Business School. There are also two husbands in the class, accompanying wives who are business school students.

"I was delighted that someone shared my concern at what can happen to a successful family," said Mrs. Fraser, the mother of a 2½-year-old daughter. "It may sound strange but it was a relief to know that there is something to be afraid of... that it isn't just an imagined fear."

### Bypass Personal Details

To Dr. Barrie Greiff, the psychiatrist who originated the course in 1970 and still conducts it, the fears of executive families are well founded. His experience with "talented, aggressive people" had shown him that executives who planned business strategies down to the last detail often believed that their marriage and personal lives would take care of themselves.

He set about designing a course that would encourage couples to "creatively think about creatively designing

their lives," a course that would not provide pat answers, but would act as catalyst and challenge its participants.

"Nobody in America would challenge the idea of families, but what happens is that people take marriage and families for granted," Dr. Greiff noted. "I think business is concerned about it but understandably business is concerned with profits. It's not business's responsibility to worry about families. It's the individual's responsibility to look at his or her life."

Dr. Greiff's course, 16 weekly classes of about two hours each, is confined to 25 couples (one spouse must be a second-year business school student). There is a wide variation in age, background and previous business experience, a fact made possible because there are almost three applicants for every class opening.

### Problems Are Listed

Dr. Greiff, who spent two years in the Navy and two years studying psychiatry at Harvard before joining the staff in 1968, centers discussions on problems most likely to be encountered by upwardly mobile couples.

Among them are the possible conflict of dual careers in a family, the question of whether or not to have children, difficulties encountered in relocating, and problems engendered by a spouse who is constantly traveling.

"This is not direct therapy... it isn't for fractured marriages," said Dr. Greiff, who has a wife with a career of her own.



Svea and Scott Fraser, above, believe their relationship was helped by joint attendance at executive family course developed by Dr. Barrie Greiff, left.

The New York Times/Arthur Grace

"The course is valuable because it gives people options to think about. There is always a conflict between personal needs... and a corporation's needs. The individual must create a mechanism

that allows him to participate in a little of each. It may mean giving up some goals and aspirations. It may mean talking to one's employer. It may mean quitting and taking another job.

People have to clearly think what their options are, what their priorities are, and what their tradeoffs are. The tradeoff for Svea and Scott Fraser came earlier than most. Mr. Fraser a 29-

year-old former navy lieutenant and intelligence officer who later spent two years with the Defense Intelligence Agency, was recently offered a job as general manager of a Saudi Arabian trading com-

pany he is helping to set up. It involved living abroad for a year, without his wife and child.

"I made up my mind to give up the general management, to spend the first year working in the operation in Boston," he said. "In essence it was the job versus the family, and it was a tough decision. It was a wrenching experience for me because the business was something our group was creating, and it was the fulfillment of a dream."

Mr. Fraser, who registered for the course because he appreciated that his wife would also be involved, attributed his decision to "facing things through, as a result of Dr. Greiff's course."

"It was such a liberating experience being able to give up that general manager job," he said. "I thought I'd wake up and feel bad but I didn't. I felt great. It's the first time I've ever had a perspective on myself."

### Decision-Making Time

Mary McGowan had already had considerable business experience before enrolling at Harvard and, subsequently, for the executive family course.

An accountant and self-styled entrepreneur, whose forcefulness and business experience originally saved some of his classmates, Mr. McGowan succinctly ticked off his personal scorecard.

"I became more at ease with myself," he observed. "I feel now I don't have to prove myself to the world as much as I had to. I'm going to structure my future so that I have the control panel. I'm going to plan my business career around my family, as opposed to a big corporation."

"We were a where we had decisions," said Patricia, who is old. She comes with smiling band added: her views are much more the class offers a dimension in planning, the not universal.

Amy Meyer Boston Univ. a business school administrator a long-term position of Harvard was "sounded" at the band, Christy dated from Business 9 years ago, as

"There's a interaction in that's what Mrs. Meyer's more on a job," said Mr. McGowan. "I don't take his own. He's disappointed pop, as of stance."

It is an Greiff, a co-developing, most of the make up a's individual to and the firm.

"It's hard to do is get you in shape, as a complex said. The of there's a thing's Sme- it's up to a want to pay



The New York Times/Jack Manning

Sterling St. Jacques dances with model in white crepe dress in typical moment from Givenchy's swinging fashion show. At right, Enid Haupt greets C. Z. Guest as they enter ballroom.

## A Festive Presentation of Givenchy's St

By BERNADINE MORRIS

The circus-like ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was transformed yesterday by cool blue tablecloths and delicately towering arrangements of white flowers—dogwood, lilacs and calla lilies.

Bunny Mellon had brought them from her Virginia farm and worked out the centerpieces with Robert Perkins, whom she calls "the best flower man in the country." Jim Goslee of the Ferrery executed the arrangements.

While the guests sipped wine in the anteroom before entering the ballroom, they faced a fantastic display of

fruits, vegetables and ferns spilling out of a straw horn.

"The ultimate in crudités," observed Cecile Zilka, who helped prepare it.

And after the luncheon of asparagus, peas and strawberries, the 700 guests who filled the room and the two tiers above it, were treated to a spectacular fashion show.

### Star Was Born

It was Hubert de Givenchy's spring couture collection. The clothes looked beautiful, the models were graceful, and a star was born. He was Sterling St. Jacques, a tall, slender man in a white T-shirt and white pants, who not only danced a few solos, but also partnered all of the

girls, like a Fred Astaire in the 21st century. He's the son of Raymond St. Jacques, the actor.

All this effort was signaled on behalf of the Hospital for Special Surgery and coordinated by Mildred Hillson, the chairman of the event, who has been wearing Givenchy's clothes "ever since I could afford them."

The audience contributed to the festive air of the luncheon, which started at noon and lasted until well past 3 P.M. Tickets were \$75. "It's an incredible crowd," said Bill Blass, who should know.

It included social figures (C. Z. Guest and Julia Biddle, Henry, better known as Mrs. T. Charlton Heory) and political ones (Phyllis Wagner and Mary Beame).

### A Mingling

Art dealers' wives (Marjorie Reed, Sandra Feigen) mingled with Hollywood wives (Janice Levin, Fran Stark). There were wives of members of the diplomatic corps (Solange Gausson and Gisela Hoveyda) and such women as Phyllis Bass, president of the League of Women Voters in Great Neck, L. I., who just like clothes. Cosmetics queens (Estée Lauder, Mala Rubenstein) rubbed shoulders with interior designers (Billy Baldwin, Harry Hinson) and the catalyst was, of course, Mr. Givenchy, who, swinging in time to the music, watched the show from the second balcony, behind the spotlights.

It was his idea to get Mr. St. Jacques, an actor who dances and teaches dancing at Infinity, a discotheque, to add an extra dimension to his fashion show.

Mr. St. Jacques turned the mannequins into a bevy of Ginger Rogerses.

"They didn't know they could dance, but I told them they should just listen to the music," he said, making it sound easy.

### Big Change

It is, of course, a change from the good old days in Paris, when showings were held in strict, cathedral-like silence, and mannequins glided by with numbered cards in their hands, and everybody strained forward to catch every seam and nuance. "I wanted to put on a good

show," Mr. Givenchy explained, indicating that even haute couturiers can move with the times. The clothes didn't suffer at all, despite the mannequins' rather vigorous gyrations.

Against the white stage, the red, green and other colorful chiffon dresses looked not only glamorous but contemporary as well.

"I want them all," said

Simone Levi cupied, her show by ones she had

"Givenchy Bergdorf G. Denmark, a dent, who of good thing. The design relax by the last night's Paris nation.

## Subtle Changes, Yes, But Still the Familiar Pucci

By ANGELA TAYLOR

Time was when the audience side of a fashion show—any fashion show—was a sea of women in Pucci prints. The tide seems to have receded in recent years, to be replaced by a wave of Ultra-suede dresses as everywoman's uniform.

At Saks Fifth Avenue's showing of the latest Puccis this week, the Florentine designer's easily recognizable prints were scarce in the audience, while six Ultra-suede women were gathered at one table. (Not at the Marchese Puccis, however. Pauline Traxler, wife of the Italian Consul General, loyally wore one of his prints.)

Still, the dresses on the runway were extremely pretty, and the women who paid \$15 each for a view of them made appropriate cooing noises and burst into applause at some of the more luscious evening things. The show benefited the Legal Aid Society and the fee included canapes, Bloody Marys and screwdrivers, and a chance to win a Pucci dress.

### Live in Switzerland

"I like the three-piece suits," remarked Lady Frances Wilkinson, whose husband, Sir Harold Wilkinson, formerly headed Shell in Great Britain. They now live in Switzerland, where, Lady Wilkinson said, not many Puccis are in evidence.

But she still treasured a Pucci bikini given her years ago by her good friend, Sophie Gimbel, and she intended to bring her husband back to the Pucci section to see if she couldn't convince him

that she ought to have several of the dresses, particularly the strapless coral organza with its own fringed shawl.

She smiled as she recounted the shopping strategy she used to employ on her husband: "I would ask that my favorite dresses be shown by the prettiest models, then I would be sure he'd like them. So instead of one dress, I might get four."

One would wish Lady Wilkinson luck with any number of the evening charmers: the organzas with the floating skirts, the silk jersey jumpsuits ending in harem pants and several of the thin cotton or silks with hand-

kerchief-point skirts and butterfly sleeves.

There are subtle changes in the Pucci prints. They are more likely to be flowery affairs in two colors, rather than the famous multicolored geometrics. And there are new ideas: pastelprint tennis and golf dresses for the non-purist sportswoman who wants to look pretty rather than wildly athletic.

Emilio Pucci has not forgotten how to make a woman look sexy: his bikinis have shrunk to string, his necklines plunge and his jerseys cling in the right places. Prices range from \$80 for a tennis dress to \$2,500 for a beaded evening sheath.

## Women at a Players Club Lunch

By SHAWN G. KENNEDY

"I must say, we did this in true Players style," observed one member yesterday afternoon, as he glanced about him, counting only three women lunching in the wood-paneled dining room of the Players Club. "Our members didn't ignore it, but on the other hand there wasn't any sort of fanfare either."

The occasion?—the first time that women guests were admitted for luncheon in the 88-year history of the gentlemen's club founded in 1888 by Edwin Booth, the actor, as a retreat for other actors, artists, writers and other men in the arts.

It was neither financial straits nor outside pressure, a club spokesman said, that had brought the membership

to allow women to be invited to lunch.

"This isn't a women's lib thing," insisted Storrs Haynes, chairman of the meandering committee of the club, which faces Gramercy Park. "It is a reflection of a changing society. It's something our members wanted, so we made the change. It's just that simple."

And it's not as if the Players had ignored women until now; they've been inching away from their men-only policy for some time. A few years ago the club opened the dining room to women guests on Thursday evenings and then Monday through Friday, but just for dinner.

"Women are now a large part of the business side of

the theater world," noted the club's president, Alfred Drake, the actor. "Our members who work in the theater wanted to be able to bring all their colleagues to lunch as they have been able to do for dinner."

So is there an "integrated" membership in the Players Club future?

"I just can't say," Mr. Haynes said. "That will be up to the membership. The club will be whatever the members want it to be."

### List Is Moved

The Amusements for Children listing, which has appeared regularly on the Family/Style page, will be published every Friday, starting tomorrow, in the new Weekend section.



The New York Times/Carl T. Geissart

The new evening Pucci is strapless organza with a full, floating skirt.



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**SEALS ASSAILED  
 IN JURY TACTICS**

Seals Presentments  
 4 Nassau Inquiries

By ROY R. SILVER  
 Editor of The New York Times

**EOLA, L.I., April 28**—The  
 straitive judge of Nassau  
 Court charged today  
 District Attorney's of-  
 ficials with "inhibited" the rights of  
 jury and prevented it  
 operating in an atmos-  
 conducive to open, fair,  
 and independent in-  
 charge was made by  
 Henderson W. Morrison  
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 presentments that were  
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E. Dillon, the District  
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 se, according to Mr.  
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 o witnesses. He also  
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 to a witness could  
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 on, he added, jurors  
 questions that could  
 prejudicial against  
 or the subject of  
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Mr. Dillon said that  
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**RUFFLED:**  
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**LEGGY:**  
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# Swan and Mets Defeat Messersmith, 3-0



Messersmith in action against the Mets at Shea

By MURRAY CHASS

Andy Messersmith who almost became the second wealthiest member of the Yankees' pitching staff, has been in New York the last three days, but he hasn't visited the new Yankee Stadium.

"I haven't had any desire to do that at this point in time," the million-dollar member of the Atlanta Braves explained. "I'm not sure I can get in there."

The Mets, on the other hand, displayed the proper courtesy and let Messersmith visit old Shea Stadium yesterday. But then they behaved most rudely in their role as hosts and beat him, 3-0.

Dave Kingman took care of the first part of that score with a three-run homer in the first inning and Craig Swan accounted for the second part by chocking the Braves on five hits.

For Kingman, the blow, which followed a foul hunt, was his ninth homer this season. For Swan, it was the first complete game and shutout in 15 major league starts over a four-year period.

For Messersmith, the game was another struggle along the controversial path he has followed since playing out his option with the Los An-

geles Dodgers and becoming a free agent in three separate legal decisions. The 30-year-old right-hander has made three starts and has neither a complete game nor a victory.

Ha stifled the Mets after throwing the hanging slider that Kingman hit for the homer, but he still wasn't satisfied with his seven-inning effort, his longest of the season.

"The other 113 pitches were a little shaky, too," said the curly haired blond, his California-tanned arms bulging from his cutoff tee-shirt. "I had terrible control, a

terrible curveball and a terrible slider. My change-up wasn't too bad and the mound was okay. That's about all.

They should give me a target low and in and I'll be up and away. That gets depressing. My slider is getting worse by the minute. I've got to find something else. I'm going to talk to Phil Niekro [Atlanta knuckler] tomorrow."

Messersmith has pitched only 18 innings this year, none in spring training. People keep giving him a ready-made excuse about not having had any spring train-

ing—he signed on the third day of the regular season—but he has refused to use that excuse.

"I'd like to keep using that," he said, "but that's past. I've had my spring training and it's time to get my act together."

The skeptics watch Messersmith's act closely, ready to say "I told you so," that he isn't worth \$200,000 a season plus a \$400,000 bonus.

"I imagine people are saying that now based on the money the Braves are paying me," Messersmith said. "But I'm doing all I can do, which isn't too good right now. I don't

know what I expected, but I just haven't pitched well and I'm disappointed. Nobody likes to lose. That's not what they're paying me for."

The 25-year-old Swan is paid about one-tenth of Messersmith's salary, and he was at least one pitch better than his mound opponent yesterday. More than that, said Messersmith.

"I ran into Walter Johnson today," Andy commented. "That kid pitched a bell of a game."

In his third start of the season, the right-hander struck out 11 and walked only one. The Braves were hitless until two were out to the fifth, and all five of their hits were singles. It wasn't until the ninth inning that Atlanta put two men on base. Rowland Office led off with a single and Keo Handersoo followed with another single. Manager Joe Frazier of the Mets went to the mound at that point, but returned to the dugout without Swan.

"He asked me if I was tired and I said not really," the pitcher related. "Wheo Handersoo got that hit, I wondered if I was losing my stuff, but [Larry] Grote said it was a good pitch."

His next eight pitches were even better. He struck out Jim Wynne on a 1-2 pitch, then fired a third strike past Darrell Evans, who lost his chance to extend his National



He was the losing pitcher



Messersmith lasted seven innings, giving up six hits and striking out seven batters

## Braves Win, Even Celtic Series, 2-2

BUFFALO, April 28 (AP)—Randy Smith's 25-foot jumper with three seconds remaining gave the Buffalo Braves a 124-122 victory over the Boston Celtics tonight, tying their four-of-seven-game National Basketball Association quarterfinal playoff series at two games apiece.

The Celtics had tied the score with seven seconds left when Dave Cowens tipped in his missed jump shot. Boston had the last shot of the Eastern Division semifinal contest, but Don Nelson's hurried jumper from the baseline was partly blocked by John Shumate.

Game 5 will be played Friday night in Boston.

While Smith's shot won the game, it was the second-half performance of Ernie DiGregorio that enabled Buffalo to offset a one-point halftime deficit and lead most of the second half. DiGregorio, a 6-foot guard who won a starting job on his play in Buffalo's victory over Boston Sunday, netted 18 of his 20 points after intermission and directed the Buffalo attack.

It was DiGregorio's first start since Feb. 27, 27 games ago, and he responded with 11 fourth-quarter points while the N.B.A.'s top scorer, Bob McAdoo, was on the bench with five personal fouls.

McAdoo, who returned briefly but fouled out with 1:11 left, wound up with a game-high 30 points.

With 2:38 remaining and the Braves ahead by 3 points, Nelson struck Boston within 1 with a short jumper. Twenty seconds later, McAdoo

missed two free throws, but Jim McMillian came through with a basket. However, Jo Jo White, who had 28 points, made one of two free throws for Boston, then Cowens tied game at 120-120 with a basket and McAdoo fouled out.

With 54 seconds remaining, Buffalo's John Shumate sank two free throws, but Cowens came back with his tip, setting the stage for Smith's game-winner.

Smith finished with 28 points, Shumate 20 and McMillian 18. Cowens led Boston with 29 and Nelson added 27.

John Hevlicak, who missed the previous two games because of an ankle injury, was suited up for the contest but saw no action.

Buffalo jumped to a 39-34 lead at the end of the first period as McAdoo struck for 14 points and McMillian collected 11, as did Cowens.

The Braves forged a 50-48 lead in the second period, then sew the score tied with about six minutes remaining as Cowens sank a pair of baskets.

Buffalo responded with an 8-point spree, with Smith getting 4 and Ken Charles and Dale Schlueter 2 apiece for a 58-50 lead. In the next couple of minutes, though, Nelson picked up 7 points on five free throws and a basket to cut the Buffalo lead to 4.

Boston put together 7 points, 4 by White and 3 by Kevin Stacom, to gain a 3-point edge seconds before Smith's basket just before the first half ended cut the Celtics' edge to 68-67.

## Main Derby Question: Will Speed Kill Top Two?

By VE CADY

New York Times

E. Ky., April 28

can't go a mile a minute, the doubters and mostly they

nce up to about an eighth, sons of the famous gamite. But few major stakes race and a quarter only one of to capture the by.

grandsons, something else, s will discover en entries are w for Satur- rby. The line- hill Downs re- the opening of Pleasure at Bold Forbes choice.

is here is that dsons of Bold the 1 1/4-mile wo-horse race. ate surprises. s are expected. Their owners 000 tomorrow nel \$3,500 to

the question Pleasure and not so much an run a mile but whether ted enough to- ous speed

re tremendous and both have es to become ocky tries to o vigorously.

Yet both trainers think their horses are ratable; i.e., capable of being slowed down enough in the early part of the race so that they will have something left for the crucial late part.

"I don't see 'em that way," said Laz Barrera, trainer of Bold Forbes, who asked if

he thought his colt and Honest Pleasure would go head to head in a suicidal speed duel.

"I think there's as much chance for a slow pace as a fast pace," said LeRoy Jolley, trainer of Honest Pleasure.

Continued on Page 48, Column 1



Bertram Firestone, left, and LeRoy Jolley, trainer, watching Honest Pleasure yesterday as the horse prepared for the 102d running of the Kentucky Derby Saturday.

## Riggins to Shop for Best Deal

By GERALD ESKENAZI

John Riggins has told the Jets he will not sign with them until he finds out how valuable the rest of the National Football League thinks he is.

Riggins, the New Yorkers' curly-haired iconoclast, is the best running back available as a free agent. His term of employment with the Jets officially ends at midnight tomorrow.

He is especially attractive to other teams now because the so-called Rozelle rule is in limbo. Any team that signs him can do so without having to compensate the Jets.

"He hasn't lost any negotiating leverage with me," Al Ward, the club's general manager, said yesterday. "I have his word that we'll get the last shot at him."

It may be an expensive shot. Riggins played out his option last year and took a calculated risk that worked. He became the first Jet to rush for 1,000 yards. His pay was \$70,000.

"I'm thinking of a compensation for John in six figures," said Ward. Riggins

most likely is thinking of \$200,000 or more a season. In a salary discussion once with Ward, he told him:

"How can you offer me so little when Joe Namath is making more than \$400,000?"

"Namath," replied Ward, "is a special case."

Ward disclosed that the Jets had signed Phil Wise.

"He and Riggins were our big ones," he said, alluding to the unsigned players. "I think if we bring Phil along, he'll be able to play 14 games."

Wise, a free safety, has always been impressive, but often gets hurt. He had a chronic groin pull that Dr. James Nicholas, the team orthopedist, treated by putting him in traction. He is supposed to be cured now.

Ward doesn't immediately expect to sign Lou Piccone, the dashing kick-return-utility man who had one of the Jets' few positive statistics last season.

"I've given up on him," said Ward. "He's going to find out what the market is. I think he'll come back."

Ward was optimistic on getting Rich Sowells a cor-



The New York Times John Riggins

## Remember San Diego' and Ali Does

R. Md., April 28—In the darkness before Dundee picked up the house phone in the Sberation Lanhams and dialed Muhammad Ali's name, the trainer cooed. "We're down here you," the trainer cooed. "We're down here you."

heavyweight champion said sleepily, "I today."

San Diego," Angelo Dundee said.

"I'll be right down," the champion said. Muhammad Ali remembers that three years ago in San Diego he did not train seriously because he didn't take Ken Norton too seriously. He didn't do much road work and clowning on a golf driving range he e. He not only lost a 12-round decision, he broken jaw. And for Muhammad Ali, that is embarrassment because he couldn't talk, does not want to be embarrassed like that not by somebody like Jimmy Young, his y night here at the Capital Centre in a will be shown on boma television. Muham- t take Jimmy Young seriously either but uring somewhat seriously. Ha had shadow- the heavy bag today and oow he had ipe-skippping to joke with the assembly of ple in the motel ballroom where ba trains. rted to skip ropa again.

a couple more rounds," ha mumbled, "and 'over with."

i Might Weigh 230 Pounds

after that Jimmy Young, the 27-year-old potender distinguished mostly for outpoint- r Honolulu early last year, was peeking at champion from among the ringside view- him.

ie attention you can," Ali said, "because last big crowds, I'll hit you so hard it'll jar Africa."

ight be the heaviest of his career at 230 row's weigh-in, later acknowledged, "I'm for this ooe. I only train hard for those bad ironically, one of the "bad niggers" is Ken oppose Roo Stander, once butchered and ophane by Joe Frazier, in a 12-round hout he TV show. Ali's oost multi-million-dollar robably will involve Norton in September . the champion knows he must dispose of ere and Champid Dunn of England in Munich s also must emerge unbent and unbroken

from a show-biz scrimmage with Antonio Inoki, a Japanese wrestler, in Tokyo in late June.

Ali is smugly confident, as he always is. Jimmy Young isn't really confident, but he sounds optimistic. Apparently he knows that he has nothing to lose except another fight. It would be his fifth loss against 17 victories and two draws.

"I need God on my side, that's what I call luck," Jimmy Young was saying after his workout today. "I feel good at 208, but at 210, 211, I'll feel a little better. At his age Ali's legs aren't gone but they're leaving him. I'm in the best shape of my career—12 years and 10 months."

Between fights in his career, Jimmy Young has been a truck driver, a welder, a construction worker and a loo-shoreman. Evco after his upset of Lyle, he shaped up on the docks when he returned to Philadelphia where he lives with his wife and four children. But for the last five months, boxing has been his job.

"I never made more than \$7,500 in a fight before this. I don't even own a car," he said in his friendly manner. "To me, this fight means the heavyweight championship, it means being on top, and most of all it means money. The cash—\$85,000."

Three 1972 Exhibitions With Ali

Other challengers have talked bravely of how they will conquer Ali and then turned to gelatin in the ring. Jimmy Young might do that, too. But he does sound as if he won't be intimidated by the champion. One reason might be that he was in the ring with Ali for three exhibitions in 1972 when Ali was between titles.

"I noticed then that when he punched, he punched in combinations," Young said. "And that he's a relaxed fighter."

While training in Joe Frazier's gym in Philadelphia recently, Young also received some advice from Ali's tormentor.

"Joe told me to get some speed in front of me," Young said, meaning a sparring partner with fast feet and fast hands. "Joe also told me that after five rounds, Ali doesn't hit as hard as he does in the early rounds. Not that you can take him for granted then."

It also must be remembered that Joe Frazier has absorbed Ali's punches better than anybody, presumably better than Jimmy Young will. But the challenger has been floored only twice, each time by Earnie Shavers, a big puncher but little else. Jimmy Young's primary problem is that he's not much of a puncher himself. He has only five knockouts.

"But every horse can be broken," Jimmy Young said, "and every man can be thrown."

Muhammad Ali also knows that. He remembers it happening in San Diego three years ago.

## Tennis Post Of Talbert Is in Limbo

By TONY KORNHEISER

They may not have Bill Talbert to kick around anymore.

Talbert, director of the United States Open tennis tournament for the last six years, terminated his affiliation with the Forest Hills tournament last Friday. Sensing what sources close to Talbert called "a squeeze play," telephoned Mike Byrnes, executive director of the United States Tennis Association, and resigned as tournament director, complaining that he was a director without any authority to direct.

However, after talking to the U.S.T.A. president, Stan Malless, on Tuesday, Talbert agreed to reconsider his decision to resign, "if certain conditions were met."

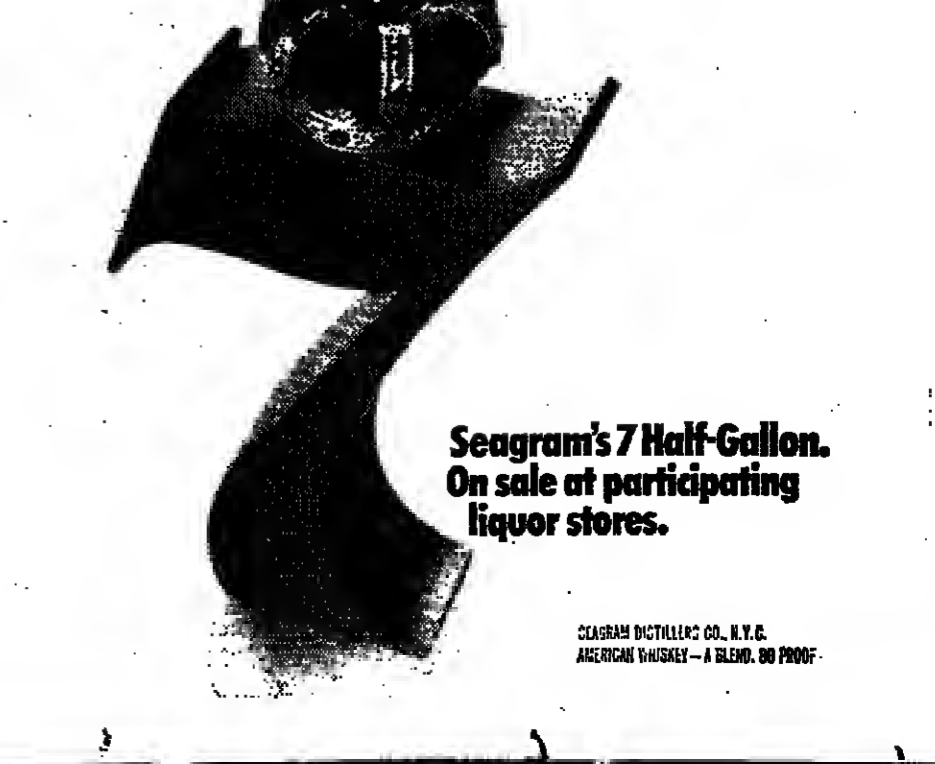
Talbert, who left the United States on business yesterday, said that he would make a final decision next week. But Malless' comments last night may make Talbert's decision easier.

Malless said that he wanted Talbert to remain on the job. But Malless said that he wasn't "aware of any conditions that he [Talbert] had laid out." And he confirmed that Talbert would not be able to make the decisions he once did.

"Basically, I had a title, but I wasn't allowed to make any decisions," Talbert said before catching a plane yesterday. "I had to refer everything to other people. If someone called me for something, say some information about sponsorship or tickets, I couldn't give a yes or no

Continued on Page 51, Column 5

# Big Savings on the Big Seven.









20150101

# St. John's Plans Opener With Soviet Five, Names Scott May Lapchick Trophy Winner



Lou Carnesecca

**By AL HARVIN**  
 A smorgasbord, in more ways than one, is what the St. John's Athletic Department served at its luncheon at Mamma Leone's yesterday. After the antipasto, the prosciutto and the pasta came a buffet of announcements about the school's athletic program that included: The basketball schedule for next season, with a tentative opening game scheduled against the Soviet Union and possible visits from the Italian, Israeli and Yugoslavia teams.

Scott May, the University of Indiana all-American was named winner of the Joe Lapchick Trophy as the outstanding senior basketball player in the country. May has been invited to attend the St. John's dinner on Monday. St. John's has joined in sponsoring the trophy annually in association with the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

Track and field and cross country will be added to the women's varsity program, bringing the total to six sports. The school will sponsor two invitational meets in those two sports to stimulate interest.

Steve Bartold, the track coach, was named coordinator of the men's and women's program, with Walter Krotman as the assistant for the women's team. Bartold said he was optimistic about two freshman male prospects, Joe Schneider of Bayshore and Charlie Pensa of Hampton Bays.

In his first collegiate outing in the Florida relays, Schneider just missed making the National Collegiate qualifying score in the decathlon. To his second effort as a collegian, Pensa threw the discus 168 feet against C.W. Post, setting the school record. He is also a strong sprinter and pole vaulter.

Four women athletes who will be attending St. John's on partial athletic scholarships in the fall were introduced. They are Laura Flower, a basketball player from Stella Maris High in Far Rockaway Park, and three swimmers, Lisa Bauman of Herricks High in New Hyde Park, L.I.; Nancy Midwinter of St. Mary's High in Manhasset, L.I.; and Stacie Powers, a diver, from West Islip (L.I.) High.

Dick Krempecki, the swimming coach has been placed in charge of coordinating the overall swim program with Bob McGuire as his assistant for the women's team and Frank Korowitz as the diving coach working with both men and women.

# Enjoy the Derby in your own Kentucky home.



Take yourself a bet at OTB (Derby betting will be available all day Friday and Saturday 'til 5:15 pm).  
 Take yourself a mint julep (bourbon, in a tall glass of crushed ice with crushed mint and sugar).  
 Take yourself comfortable at your TV set (Saturday at 5-6 pm, Channel 7, ABC-TV's Wide World of Sports).  
 And you've got it made—in the shade... at your own Kentucky home.

The following bets will be taken on the Derby:  
 Win, Place and Show you can bet in denominations of \$2, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100.  
 Exacta and Quinella you can bet in denominations of \$3, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100.



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# Chris Evert, No. 2, Begins Comeback

Special to The New York Times

LA ISLAND, Fla. — Trying harder now than ever, Chris Evert is questing for a third title in the Family Circle Cup today by subduing Wendy Turnbull of Australia in a first-round match at Boston.

Two straight by Evert's opponent, she has overtaken the 32-year-old Australian as the top women's player, with her confidence and mind being No. 2.

"You're darn right I'm still early in the year," Evert said. "I think I have a lot of potential, while I'm young."

Miss Goolagong, who has overtaken the 32-year-old Australian as the top women's player, with her confidence and mind being No. 2.

"You're darn right I'm still early in the year," Evert said. "I think I have a lot of potential, while I'm young."



Dave Cowans of the Celtics eyeing the basket as John Shumate of the Braves guarded him at Buffalo last night.

# Talbert Weighs Open Role

Continued From Page 47

answer. In something as small as when to water a court, I had to get permission from someone else.

"If I have the title of director, I have to have something to do. I can't remain in this job without the authority to make the decisions. If you don't want me, say you don't want me. But don't put me in this kind of position; I don't need this."

In the six years Talbert served as director of the Open, ticket sales grew from 60,000 in 1969 to 220,000 last year. And total revenue from ticket sales rose from \$445,000 to \$1,366,000.

"If the record wasn't there, I'd understand," Talbert said. "But look at the record. The record is there. I guess some people don't like success. I guess I've rubbed some people the wrong way."

Talbert said that in the last few months most of his authority as tournament director has been shifted. The U.S.T.A., which runs the Open, has played annually, have assumed greater authority over the functioning of the tournament.

## Soviet Captures Davis Cup Series

MOSCOW, April 28 (UPI) — The Soviet Union took an unbreakable 3-0 lead over Monaco in the European Zone Davis Cup tennis series today at Tbilisi in Georgia, the Tass press agency said.

Temuraz Kakuliyev and Konstantin Pugaev beat Luis Borliva and Bernard Ballet in doubles, 6-7, 6-3, 6-3. Earlier Kakuliyev defeated Borliva, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4, and Vadim Borisov vanquished Ballet, 7-5, 6-2, 10-8.

## Nastase Beats Borg

COPENHAGEN, April 28 (AP) — With tiebreaker in all sets, Ilio Nastase of Rumania beat Sweden's Bjorn Borg, 7-5, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, before 5,000 fans in a head-to-head match.

Nastase, who has received \$10,000, has an 8-4 edge in their career meetings.

## Watch the Birdie

Camera enthusiasts catch up on the world of photography in the Arts and Leisure Section of the Sunday New York Times.

# Line of Islanders Shut Out by Canadiens

By ROBIN HERMAN

Special to The New York Times

ARBOUR was early in the game. The New York Islanders' line of attack was shut out by the Montreal Canadiens in a 3-0 victory at Madison Square Garden last night.

Arbour was early in the game. The New York Islanders' line of attack was shut out by the Montreal Canadiens in a 3-0 victory at Madison Square Garden last night.

## College, School Results

**BASKETBALL**

CHICAGO (NBA) — Chicago Bulls, 107; New York Knicks, 101.

ATLANTA (NBA) — Atlanta Braves, 107; New York Knicks, 101.

ATLANTA (NBA) — Atlanta Braves, 107; New York Knicks, 101.

## Pro Transactions

**BASKETBALL**

CHICAGO (NBA) — Chicago Bulls, 107; New York Knicks, 101.

ATLANTA (NBA) — Atlanta Braves, 107; New York Knicks, 101.

ATLANTA (NBA) — Atlanta Braves, 107; New York Knicks, 101.

## Will Sports Quickie Quiz

Call 999 and find out

Arbour was early in the game. The New York Islanders' line of attack was shut out by the Montreal Canadiens in a 3-0 victory at Madison Square Garden last night.

## Playoff Results

**N.H.L. Playoffs**

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Islanders vs. Montreal

April 27 — Mont. 3, Islanders 2.

April 28 — Mont. 3, Islanders 2.

## W.H.A. Playoffs

New England vs. Indianapolis

April 19 — Ind. 4, N. Eng. 1.

April 21 — Ind. 4, N. Eng. 0.

April 22 — N. Eng. 2, Ind. 1.

## British Soccer

**ENGLISH LEAGUE**

SECOND DIVISION

Bolton Wanderers 1, Bristol Rovers 1.

Crystal Palace 0, Quedlinburg 1.

## Scottish Soccer

**FIRST DIVISION**

Queen's Park 2, Dundee 1.

Cydonia 2, Dundee 1.

## Boats & Accessories

1974 ZW MAKO

With trailer, 100 HP outboard motor, 100 HP outboard motor, 100 HP outboard motor.

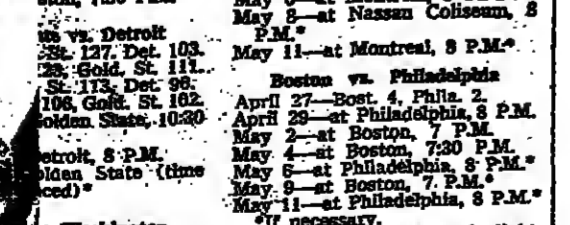
## TUESDAY NIGHT

FIRST PERIOD — Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 7.

SECOND PERIOD — Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 7.

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**NEW YORK**

Brooklyn: Queens Nursery, Hester Nursery, Boy's Bros. Nursery, Larchmont Nursery, Tony's Nursery, Green Day Nursery, Larchmont Nursery, Larchmont Nursery, Larchmont Nursery.

## LEGAL PUBLIC NOTICE

### STATE OF NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—ALBANY

Case 26985—1976 Long-Range Electric Plans. April 2, 1976

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the requirements of Section 149-b of the Public Service Law and the Commission's Rules of Procedure (16 NYCRR, Part 82), public hearings on the long-range system plans filed with the Public Service Commission on April 1, 1976, by the New York Power Pool and the Empire State Electric Energy Research Corporation will be held before the Commission on Thursday, May 6, 1976, at 10:00 a.m., to be continued Friday, May 7, 1976, at the offices of this Commission, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York.

As in past years, the public hearings on the 1976 long-range plans will include presentations of the Power Pool and the electric corporations, questions of these representatives by the Commission and its General Counsel, and oral or written comments by interested persons. The topics addressed in the 149-b filing, the subject of these hearings, include: demand and energy forecasts, capacity additions, generation site selection, transmission facilities, and research and development programs. The Commission expects to follow the following approximate schedule:

- May 6, 1976
- 10:00 a.m.—10:45 a.m.—The New York Power Pool will discuss the Pool's long-range plan and its many implications.
- 10:45 a.m.—12:30 p.m.—Representatives of the New York Power Pool—analysis of:
  - Load forecasting including a description of the National Economic Research Association's Report.
  - Capacity Expansion Planning including installed reserve criteria, economics, and siting.
- 12:30 p.m.—1:30 p.m.—Lunch recess
- 1:30 p.m.—3:30 p.m.—A panel of representatives from the Pool and each of its members will answer questions.
- 3:30 p.m.—Oral comments from the public.
- May 7, 1976
- 10:00 a.m.—11:00 a.m.—The Pool will make a presentation concerning research and development and will answer questions.
- 11:00 a.m.—Oral comments from the public.

## FURTHER NOTICE

is hereby given that, in order to analyze in depth the statewide need for additional generating units, additional hearings (Phase II hearings) shall be held, in addition to the initial public hearing to be held before the entire Commission, to investigate the Power Pool's and the electric corporations' load forecasts (including an analysis of forecasting methodology and conservation's impact) and capacity additions (including an analysis of the reserve requirement standard adopted by the Power Pool.) The Commission intends to submit for incorporation in Article VIII proceedings the evidentiary record made in Phase II of this long-range planning proceeding.

Testimony for this second phase of hearings shall be prefiled by the New York Power Pool on or before April 30, 1976. Cross-examination of the Pool's witnesses shall commence on Wednesday, June 2, 1976, at 10:00 a.m., to be continued through June 4, 1976, at the offices of this Commission, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York, with further hearings, if necessary, to commence on Wednesday, June 9, 1976. Commission Staff and Intervenor's testimony shall be prefiled on or before July 16, 1976, and cross-examination of Staff and Intervenor's shall commence on Wednesday, August 4, 1976, at 10:00 a.m., to be continued as necessary, at the offices of this Commission, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York. The time for prefiling and cross-examination of rebuttal testimony, if such testimony is necessary, shall be determined after the commencement of the Phase II hearings.

Written comments on the long-range plans may be submitted to Samuel R. Madison, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12223, any time prior to July 15, 1976. Persons wishing to make oral comments at the initial phase of public hearings (May 6-7, 1976), including oral comments to supplement or amplify written comments, should notify the Secretary prior to the hearing dates. Within the time available for public comments, priority will be given those who have so notified the Secretary. In order to accommodate all those who wish to be heard, members of the public are requested to limit oral comments to ten minutes.

Questioning of representatives of the various electric corporations at the initial phase of public hearings in this proceeding will be conducted primarily by members of the Commission and its counsel. If time permits, questions of a clarifying nature may be addressed to the panel of utility executives by members of the public. Persons desiring further information or assistance should contact Staff Counsel David Hecker, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12223, or call (518) 474-7072.

Copies of the long-range plans are available for inspection at 4 Irving Place, Manhattan, 310 E. Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, 41-82 Main Street, Flushing (Queens), 30 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, 60 Bay Street, Staten Island and 210 Westchester Avenue, White Plains between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. each week day. A copy of the 1976 long-range plans may be procured by contacting Stephen B. Bram at 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y. 10003 (212) 460-3416.

Because individual proceedings of a judicial nature will be conducted for each proposed major generating facility or transmission line which may be proposed eventually for construction, the scope of this proceeding will not include an in depth inquiry into particular sites for generating facilities or specific routes for transmission lines. Rather, the parties should address their comments to the planning features of the subject presentation, including such aspects as the following:

- (1) adequacy of the data;
- (2) demand forecasts;
- (3) adequacy of supply;
- (4) generating mix;
- (5) adequacy of planned transmission grid;
- (6) the reasonableness of the assumptions underlying the various projections;
- (7) the format of the presentation; and
- (8) research directions and priorities.

SAMUEL R. MADISON, Secretary

MAZDA

MAZDA



# Two Crash Recording Devices Found In Search of Wreckage on St. Thomas

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

Special to The New York Times  
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, April 28—Investigators assigned to find the cause of yesterday's crash of an American Airlines 727 jet have begun focusing attention today on a key question of how far down the unusually short runway the plane made its first contact. The crash killed 37 of the 88 passengers and crew members on board.

American Airlines officials acknowledged that initial reports indicated the airliner had touched down "long." This would mean it had made contact fairly far along the 4,658-foot strip before racing off the end, shearing off a mahogany tree, crashing into a gasoline station and coming to rest in flames against a coconut palm.

If the first reports of a "long" touchdown are confirmed, the issue would then be: what could have caused such an experienced crew, gliding in with good weather and knowing the runway's limitations, to fail to make a more normal touchdown close to the approach end?

Crash Records Found  
Could it have been misjudgment, or might something have happened to the crew? Did a sudden change in winds cause the plane to float in the air farther than expected after the pilot pulled back his throttles for the landing?

Did something go wrong with the brakes or thrust reversers, which might have prevented the crew from slowing the plane, even after a "loose" landing, and minimizing the extent of the accident?

National Transportation Safety Board investigators spent most of the day sifting through the charred, shredded wreckage littered with strewn baggage. They would not, or could not, say how far down the runway the plane had traveled before the wheels first touched. They did recover two key crash

recorders, the cockpit voice recorder and the flight data recorder, that should provide some precise answers to what happened. These were flown to Washington for analysis.

One hospitalized passenger who had left her seatbelt unbuckled and survived the crash and fire by crawling out a window said she felt the pilot had tried to lift off again fast after landing only to have the plane plummet.

"A lot more could have been saved," said Cheryl Ellis, a 27-year-old New York telephone employee from the Bronx, but the fire stopped them. A lot of people were crunched down in their seats and didn't want to leave—it was too hot."

She began sobbing. Among those who went today to Mount Mansions Hospital to comfort the victims was Albert Casey, the chairman of American Airlines, who arrived at noon and said he planned to stay several days "bringing sympathy and any possible aid."

American Airlines provided the following casualty figures: 37 persons missing and presumed dead, including two flight attendants; 20 hospitalized, including two flight attendants; 31 treated and released, including the cockpit crew, Capt. Arthur J. Bujnowski of Huntington, L.I., First Officer Edward Offchiss of Sandy Hook, Conn., and Flight Engineer Don C. Mestler of Smithtown, L.I.

While 37 passengers and crew members were listed as missing, 36 bodies had been recovered by late today. The slow process of identifying specific persons as dead went on into the night.

Board, which supplied 11 of the estimated 60 investigators combing the site, was checking reports that at least one passenger may have been killed.

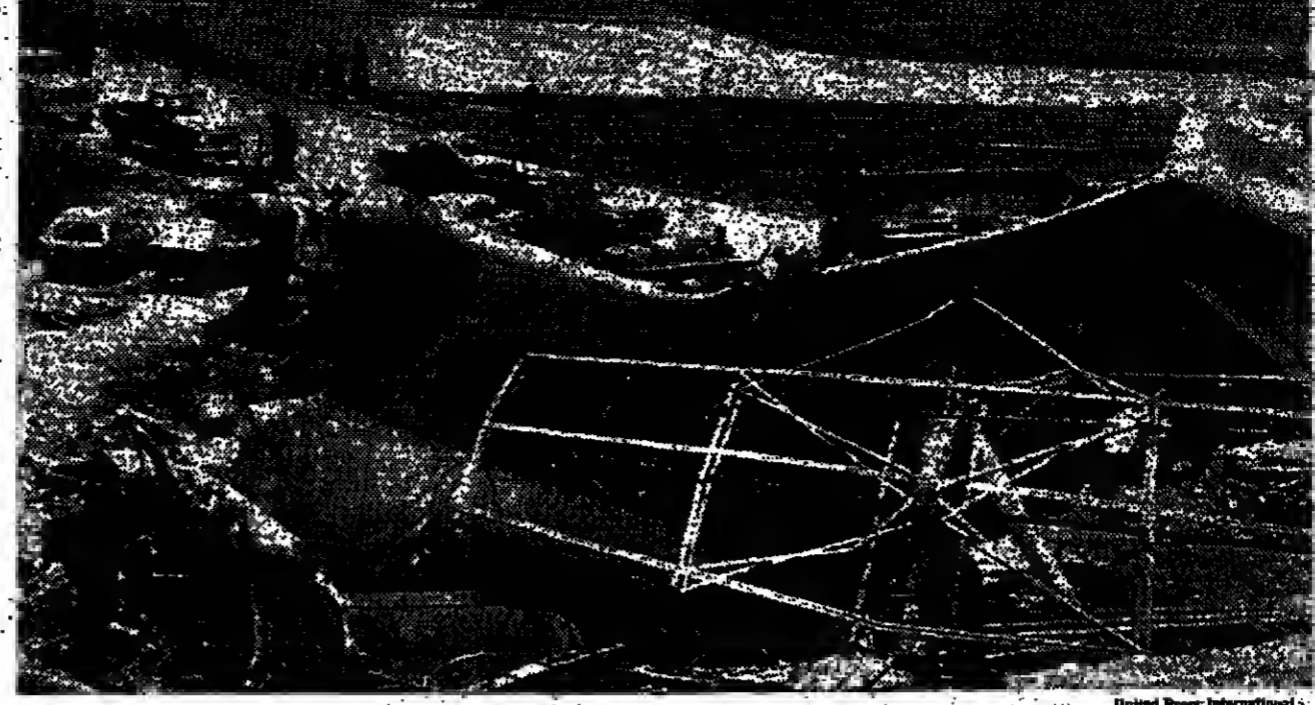
There was little mystery about the path of the jet: it left a shattered trail. Flying past the end of the 4,658-foot blacktop runway and a 500-foot-long concrete overrun section, the plane alashed through a restraining fence and mounted a 10-foot-high earth embankment.

The jet then cut off a thick mahogany tree about five feet from the ground and an electrical pole, raked the edge of a Shell gasoline station and came to rest with its nose flattened against a palm tree outside a distribution center of the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company.

"Everybody Went Flying"  
Miss Ellis, the survivor who recalled the crash from her hospital bed, said she had left her window-side seatbelt unbuckled because it was too tight. Next to her was her friend Beverly Demonde, and on the aisle a woman with a baby.

"I thought we were coming down too fast," she recalled, "and the next thing I knew the plane came straight down and I was right again fast, and then down again like this—her hand made a dive onto the bed cover."

"Everybody went flying up in the air. It was so hot and every now and then there'd be a boom. The seats were landing on the floor in the middle of the plane. I remember trying to get up. The smoke was real thick. My girlfriend screamed my name but I couldn't see her."



Tail section of American Airlines jet rests at end of runway at airport in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

## Retired Fireman Helps Save Others in Plane Crash

By PETER KISS

Cecil Shackelton, a retired fireman whose window-gate invention is used in thousands of New York City homes with Fire Department approval to guard against burglars, was trying to save lives again in Tuesday's American Airlines crash on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

His daughter, Nora, said at their home in Roosevelt, L.I., yesterday, that she had learned that her 46-year-old father, one of the passengers, had first gotten her mother, Vivian, 42, out of the plane. Then, Miss Shackelton said, he also extricated a little girl who had been strapped in with a seat belt.

Department's Vulcan Society, Neville K. Martin, was among the 37 listed as missing or dead. He and Mr. Shackelton were among two people from a fireman's half-dozen members who were on vacation in St. Thomas in carnival time. They also planned to visit a former captain of the city department, Rudolph Johnson, now chief of the island's fire department.

Different Planes Taken  
Lieut. Richard Harris, the Vulcan Society's president, said the other members must have taken other planes. Miss Shackelton said her two older sisters had taken an earlier flight Tuesday ahead of her parents.

Those on the list of missing or dead were a cross section of America. Among the confirmed dead were Russell V. Ticknor, a lawyer, of Katonah, N.Y.; his wife, Joyce, who was traveling with him; and their 11-year-old son, Robert. They were heading for a vacation in St. Thomas.

Shackelton struggled with after he won the Fire Department's Medal of Honor in 1962 for rescuing two people from a fire in the Bronx—when he could not get through a padlocked gate to reach a mother and daughter.

The invention is a protective grille hinged on one side and secured to the window on the other side by a latch that can be opened from the inside without a key while kept in a box to prevent a burglar from manipulating it with a wire.

Katona Lawyer Killed  
Among the confirmed dead were a cross section of America. Among the confirmed dead were Russell V. Ticknor, a lawyer, of Katonah, N.Y.; his wife, Joyce, who was traveling with him; and their 11-year-old son, Robert. They were heading for a vacation in St. Thomas.

Heary Mosley of the Bronx, a 44-year-old veteran of the Korean War, had been a Trans Authority conductor since 1970, missing.

Heary Mosley of the Bronx, a 44-year-old veteran of the Korean War, had been a Trans Authority conductor since 1970, missing.

## Experts Doubtful on Safety at the St. Thomas Airport

By RICHARD WITKIN

In the eyes of numerous safety experts, Tuesday's plane crash on St. Thomas, in the United States Virgin Islands, is deemed a textbook example of a crash that was almost bound to happen, sooner or later.

Conditions at the Caribbean airport—the short runway and the hills confronting an airliner at the far end after an eastbound over-water approach—provided little safety cushion in case of trouble, even though they met official criteria.

The specialists liken the accident to several others that belatedly brought corrective measures that had long been urged on authorities to forestall disasters that it was widely expected to happen at any time.

A notable parallel was the crash of an Electra turboprop in the East River as it glided toward a landing at LaGuardia Airport more than a decade ago. The crash hastened the long-sought installation of an approach-light pier out into the river to protect pilots from disorientation in the dark, over-water approach.

Experts had persistently predicted that the old rules and procedures would inevitably contribute to a serious crash.

Now, in the wake of the American Airlines crash on St. Thomas, in which 37 of the 88 persons aboard were killed, it is generally believed that the much-criticized aspects of the airport will be ordered alleviated. It will take millions of dollars, however, and several years of work.

There are those who refuse to subscribe to the theory that conditions at St. Thomas added up to "an accident waiting to happen." A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration emphasized that the 4,658-foot runway had been certified as perfectly adequate for planes the size and speed of the Boeing 727 that crashed Tuesday.

American's senior vice president for operations, Donald J. Lloyd-Jones, said, "We would not have been operating in there if we didn't think it was safe." He conceded, however, that "the safety tolerance is less than at other airports."

healthy safety cushion is often needed to avoid a crash. Few specialists contended that conditions at St. Thomas provided more than a "marginal" cushion.

The most outspoken critic was Capt. J. J. O'Donnell, head of the Air Line Pilots Union, who had no union stake in the St. Thomas accident because American's pilots have a union that is not part of his organization.

Citing the St. Thomas crash as a typical result of inadequate facilities, Captain O'Donnell warned: "There'll be another one there, no question about it. It's like playing Russian roulette with a gun with five bullets in it."

He said the runway should be lengthened to at least 7,000 feet but he cautioned that such a decision would "probably" take seven or eight years to do the work.

worst of three categories and that are "critically deficient." The others are "deficient" and "seriously deficient."

The spokesman said the two other "black star" airports that had been singled out by the international union were those at Los Angeles and Anchorage, Alaska.

The Los Angeles rating was brought on by a eight-curfew noise-reduction requirement imposed some months ago. The noise abatement curfew is made to the west, over the Pacific, on one runway while landing approaches are made in the opposite direction on a parallel runway a mile away.

Anchorage was cited, it was said, because it has been operating under conditions often requiring landings or takeoffs in hazardous crosswinds. Since the ratings were issued, steps have been initiated to correct the problem. But Mr. O'Donnell said some political pressures were causing delays in implementing improvements.

## We must stop killing the CIA

Melvin Laird sorts out the allegations about the CIA, against the truth. In this penetrating article, he shows how ruining CIA is a good way to commit national suicide. Read "Let's Stop Undermining the CIA," in May Reader's Digest

## List of the Missing and Injured in Crash

- Following is the list of missing, hospitalized and released victims in the American Airlines crash that occurred Tuesday on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.
- MISSING**  
ADAMS, Lynn, 172-09 88th Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.  
ADAMS, Raymond, infant, 170-08 88th Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.  
ALVAREZ, Celeste, 118-41 Metropolitan Avenue, Kew Gardens, Queens.  
ALVAREZ, Keith, 118-41 Metropolitan Avenue, Kew Gardens, Queens.  
BACE, Joan, 78 Charles Street, New York City.  
BROWN, Mrs. Gordon, 228 Mount Arty Drive, Rochester.  
BUCKREE, Mommouth G., 43 Lincoln Drive, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.  
BUCKREE, Henry, 40 Lincoln Drive, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.  
BRAKE, Mrs. Christine, St. Thomas.  
BRAKE, infant, St. Thomas.  
CARRARA, Joan Krantz, flight attendant.  
DEMONDE, Beverly, 801 Tilden Street, Bronx.  
FLANAGAN, Mary, 107 Avoca Avenue, Syracuse.  
HEMPER, Peter, 444 East 86th Street, New York City.  
LOMAC, Virginia, 40 Washington Street, East Orange, N.J.  
LEWIS, Carol, 88-35 164th Street, Jamaica, Queens.  
MARTIN, Neville K., 150 West 174th Street, Bronx.  
MCPHERSON, John, 188 Roosevelt Avenue, Bergenfield, N.J.  
MOSELY, Henry, 334 Wickham Avenue, Bronx.  
MILLER, Tangenique, infant, 429 Millford Street, Brooklyn.  
PAPRITZ, Randy, 2261 Palmer Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.  
PICKETT, Elizabeth, flight attendant.  
REAVES, Helena, 572 Warren Street, Brooklyn.  
RILEY, Hope, 381 Reef Road, Fairfield, Conn.  
SKINNER, Charles, 1000 Pollock Street, Kingston, N.C.  
SKINNER, Mrs. Charles, 1000 Pollock Street, Kingston, N.C.
- HOSPITALIZED**  
ABESHAUR, William, 40 Russett Way, Cranston, R.I.  
ABESHAUR, Anice, 40 Russett Way, Cranston, R.I.  
BENDER, Betty Anark, flight attendant.  
CABRIBE, Salvatore, 345 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, N.J.  
CHAMBERLIN, Janet Haviland, flight attendant.  
HEMPER, Peter, 444 East 86th Street, New York City.  
FLANDERS, Niles, 780 Concourse Village, Bronx.  
NEWMAN, Robert, 24 Horwood Avenue, Tarrytown, N.Y.  
GREAVES, Frank, 11 Elliot Street, Mount Vernon, N.Y.  
ISAAC, Juanita, 114-20 207th Street, Brooklyn.  
NERO, Veronica, 102-15 185th Street, Hollis, Queens.  
RUDOLPH, James, Route 7, Kent, Conn.  
RUDOLPH, Mrs. Merie, Route 7, Kent, Conn.  
RAYMOND, Charles, Boston Road, Bronx.  
SHACKELTON, Cecil, 28 Catlin Avenue, Roosevelt, L.I.  
SHACKELTON, Vivian, 26 Catlin Avenue, Roosevelt, L.I.  
TABACCO, Lorna, 9553 110th Street, Richmond Hills, Queens.  
THAXTON, Lydia, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.
- WEBER, Henry, 124 Yorkshire Road, Rochester.**  
WEBER, Mrs. Henry, 124 Yorkshire Road, Rochester.
- TREATED AND RELEASED**  
BARLEY, Leon, 458 West 14th Street, New York City.  
BRIDGEN, Richard, 1038 West Road, New Canaan, Conn.  
BRIDGEN, Mrs. Sally, 1038 West Road, New Canaan, Conn.  
BUNOWSKI, Arthur, Huntington, L.I., captain.  
CLARK, Everette M., New York City.  
DARDEN, Sherille, 929 East 220th Street, Bronx.  
HILLS, Dorothy, 715 Logan Street, Brooklyn.  
HORSE, John, 1335 Manning Road, Cambridge, England.  
HOMBALAH, Mohammed, Estate Whinn, St. Croix.  
LUCHE, William, 210 Hamilton Place, Hackensack, N.J.  
MEADE, Teresa, 629 West 149th Street, New York City.  
MESTLER, Donald C., Smithtown, N.Y., flight engineer.  
MILLER, Carmen, 429 Millford Street, Brooklyn.  
OFFCHISS, Edward R., Sandy Hook, Conn., first officer.  
PALMER, Rosalie, 218 Mount Airy Drive, Rochester.  
PARSON, Edna, 920 Trinity Avenue, Bronx.  
PRIMUS, Berthe, 1335 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.  
ROSE, Louis, 539 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.  
RUILEDGE, Jerry Lynn, Warren E. Brown Apts., St. Thomas.  
SHARP, Thomas, 864 Hunters Creek Lane, New Canaan, Conn.  
SHARP, Mrs. 864 Hunters Creek Lane, New Canaan, Conn.  
SMITH, Albert, 773 Barrymore Lane, Bethlehem, Pa.  
SMITH, Agnes, 773 Barrymore Lane, Bethlehem, Pa.  
STONE, Pamela, 20-215 East Eighth Mile, St. Claire Shores, Mich.  
THOMAS, David, 167 Sumner Street, Brooklyn.  
TONINO, Rudolph, 41-48 Cleane Street, Elmhurst, Queens.  
WHITE, Christine, Lindenwood Court, Kinderhook, N.Y.  
WOODLEY, F., Maristadahl, St. Thomas.  
WOODLEY, Mrs. Regina, 143-19 1024 Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.  
WOODLEY, infant, Jamaica, Queens.

## Could you answer these American history questions?

### Did the Constitution authorize Presidential nominating convention?

### Could married women hold property their own names before the Civil War?

### Why did President Truman decide to have the atomic bomb dropped?

That's a sample of the questions on The New York Times American history test recently taken by over 1,800 college freshmen... coast to coast.

The results of the survey are in... and you can see the results in special three-part series starting Sunday, May 2, in The Times. You can also test yourself... and see how compare with college freshmen in your knowledge of American history.

During this Bicentennial year, The Times wanted to find out how much students really know about American history, how American history is being taught... and what are students' attitudes toward our nation's past.

Find out what The Times found out in its special American History Knowledge Attitude Survey.

## Start this three-part series Sunday, May 2, in The New York Times

### Anonymity May Be South American

MIAMI, April 28—South American dealer's refusal to identify himself could cost him the money he was seeking when he arrested Whitehead, a Bahamian who was trying to smuggle the currency in his home country.

Mr. Whitehead, a dealer, handed him an airport to ask him to identify the man in the home country.

### SCHOOL OF...

Hotel Katonah, 400 Katonah Ave., Katonah, N.Y. 10547. Tel. 516-437-2377.

Hotel Katonah, 400 Katonah Ave., Katonah, N.Y. 10547. Tel. 516-437-2377.

### Let's Stop Undermining the CIA

A copy of the article is available for \$2.00. Write to: Reader's Digest, 205 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.



Dance

anchines Herald Ballet Spring

NINA KISSELGOFF New York City Ballet its spring season at York State Theater day night with a re-George Balanchine's nambula," as well as "Brahms-erg Quartet."

gaku." Mr. Balanchine explicit about all connotations of female relationships in the other ballets, is very different from ral.

performance, Kay Hered a sweetly geisha, clearly the nuiline of the Jean-Pierre Bond a new superb his dancing that (extremely stream-ber more classical

Schoenberg Quar-ompany baller but arly one of Mr.'s masterpieces, al- construction is mirable. Each of vements offers a toff at some point ts, and here one ight out Patricia nd Nolan T'Sani's ay at perfume-ad a in the second

third movement, eary and Adam owed tremendous ot over their ge-roles in Novem-ear's formidable was now comple- a vivid presence, uders, sleek as a was impressive in it partnering and, us solo.

in of Affection April 28 (UPI)—Court of Appeals hat alienation-of-s are incompatible standards of so- therefore should The str member he ruling in over-rior court verdict mages to a man, led, another man away from him.

US AD NEWS

you answer merican his as?

ation authorize nominating con- women hold p- mes before the

ident Truman de- mic bomb dropped

LAST DAYS

May 2, in

Walter Reade Theatres TAKING OFF 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 THE RIVER NIGER 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 THE SAILOR WHO FELL FROM GRACE WITH THE SEA 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 MOSES 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 MEAN STREETS 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 TAXI DRIVER 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 BADLANDS 1, 4, 6, 8, 10 TAXI DRIVER 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

TOMORROW The D. W. Griffith is privileged to present for a Special Limited Engagement, the highlight of the New York Film Festival in its American Premiere. "LACHENNE: Jean Renoir's classic can be recommended without reservation! Splendid!" -VINCENT CANBY, NEW YORK TIMES

American Premiere - Sunday May 2 - Honored at 15 International Film Festivals. "A Tour-de-force... goes deeper into a woman's subconscious than any film I can remember." Felix Barker, London Eve. News

"A TERRIFIC MOVIE" STAY HUNGRY United Artists TRANS-LUX EAST/86th STREET EAST 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

"POWERFUL. AN ATMOSPHERIC TRIUMPH... ROMANTIC AND EROTIC." Sarab Miles Kris Kristofferson The sailor who fell from grace with the sea

I will, I will... for now NOW PLAYING

WALT DISNEY'S FANTASIA WALT DISNEY'S ALICE IN WONDERLAND

CINEMA I CINEMA II

THE RIVER NIGER

SNEAK PREVIEW Tomorrow at 9PM SUTTON THEATRE 57th St. and 3rd Ave. PL 9-1411 A New Film by ROBERT ALTMAN BUFFALO BILL AND THE INDIANS OR SITTING BULLS HISTORY LESSON STARRING PAUL NEWMAN

"An absolutely breathless entertainment." -FRANK RICH, New York Post REDFORD/HOFFMAN "ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN" A Woodrow Enterprises Production - A Robert Redford-Alan J. Pakula Film

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Lipstick It isn't always an invitation to a kiss. LOEWS STATE 2 LOEWS CINE

FROM THE CREATORS AND STARS OF "TAXI DRIVER" MEAN STREETS

FROM MILOS FORMAN THE ACADEMY AWARD WINNER "ONE OF HIS MOST HIGHLY ACCLAIMED" "TAKING OFF"

FROM THE DIRECTOR OF "NIGHT OF THE LIVING DEAD" GEORGE A. ROMERO'S THE CRAZIES

FROM THE DIRECTOR OF "NIGHT OF THE LIVING DEAD" GEORGE A. ROMERO'S THE CRAZIES

"AN EXHILARATING THRILLER." Supremely droll and graceful. The old Master Alfred Hitchcock is in the cheerful mood. IT'S A MOVIE TO RAISE YOUR SPIRITS. -VINCENT CANBY, N.Y. TIMES There's no body in the family plot. ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S FAMILY PLOT starring KAREN BLACK - BRUCE DERN BARBARA HARRIS - WILLIAM DEVANE Music by JOHN WILLIAMS - Screenplay by ERNEST LEHMAN From the novel "THE RAINBIRD PATTERN" by VICTOR CANNING Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK A UNIVERSAL PICTURE - TECHNICOLOR

For the first time in 42 years, ONE film sweeps ALL the MAJOR ACADEMY AWARDS JACK NICHOLSON ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST BEST PICTURE BEST ACTOR BEST ACTRESS BEST DIRECTOR BEST SCREENPLAY

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Golden Boys of the S.S. LINCOLN NAUTY

Midnight Desires



# Ingmar Bergman to Make 2 U.S. Films

By ROBERT LINDSEY

Special to The New York Times  
LOS ANGELES, April 28—Ingmar Bergman, the Swedish film director, said today that he planned to make at least two films in the United States and that he would like to direct on Broadway and possibly on American television.

Meeting with reporters for the first time since he left Sweden in a dispute over his income taxes, Mr. Bergman said that he had received offers to work on Broadway. "I'd like to direct a play where I have my conditions—that is of importance. In Europe we have rehearsals of 10 to 12 weeks; I think the American way of rehearsing four weeks is terrifying, interesting but terrifying."



Ingmar Bergman, right, and Dino DeLaurentis, producer, talking in Beverly Hills

"Suddenly to make plans, to be free, is wonderful," he said.

**Loves His Country**  
Repeatedly, Mr. Bergman said he still loved his native land but considered his decision to leave last week irrevocable, at least as far as he could see into the future now.

"Speaking to a small group of newsmen in Beverly Hills, Mr. Bergman said he and his wife, Countess Ingrid von Rosen, had not decided where they would settle. "We improve a little, from day to day," he said in accented English.

"Honestly, I love my country," he said. "I have my roots there," the 63-year-old

director said, but observed that his conflict over taxes had made it impossible for him to work in Sweden.

"I have said I am a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; I hate to go abroad, and I love to go abroad," he told the news conference at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel.

So far, Mr. Bergman said, he and his wife had found his "exile" more enjoyable than he had expected.

"I feel very happy to be away and feel that I can think creative things again—that I can have imagination, visions again after three months of complete emptiness."

Mrs. Bergman sat near her husband as he spoke and

occasionally helped him find the right words in English. The director was dressed casually in a green striped sports shirt and a light weight tan jacket. Although he said at the outset of the 45-minute conference that he was nervous, he appeared relaxed.

He said he had plans to make two films for Dino DeLaurentis, the Italian producer now working in Hollywood.

The first projected film, "A Serpent's Egg," will be set in 1923 Berlin during the Nazi beer hall putsch in Munich. The second will be a remake of the Franz Lehár operetta "The Merry Widow."

Following discussions on the two projected films with Mr.

DeLaurentis, who was present and helped occasionally to clarify Mr. Bergman's remarks, the director said he would leave for Paris next week for talks on his next film projects, but might stop off briefly in New York.

Mr. Bergman several times gestured with his arms as if he did not know, when asked, where he would make his permanent home. He said he still considered himself a Swedish citizen and would vote in that country's next elections in absentia.

"My only problem now is I want to go someplace in July where it is not too hot and is close to the sea. In the summer, I want to write, stroll around, to see the sea."

# Royal Ballet Triumphs in 'Month in Country'

THE ROYAL BALLET, at the Metropolitan Opera House, presented "A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY," a ballet by Frederick Ashton, music by Chopin, arranged by John Lanchbery. The cast includes Lynn Seymour and Anthony Dowell.



Lynn Seymour and Anthony Dowell

By CLIVE BARNES  
George Balanchine once postulated a useful ballet law—namely that "in dances there are no mothers-in-law." What he meant, of course, was that dances lack the specifics of drama—we see a man and a woman dance together, but are they meant to be friends or lovers, man and wife or brother and sister? Or are they—Balanchine pertinently put it—a man and his mother-in-law?

In general terms, Balanchine is right. But once in a while a literary ballet of genius comes along that is so perfect, so exquisitely articulated, that rules fall away, and you just gasp at the oratorical, the poetic, the evocative of time and place and, yes, even the definition, as it were, of mothers-in-law.

It so happens that there are no mothers-in-law in Sir Frederick Ashton's new ballet, "A Month in the Country," which was given its American premiere by the Royal Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night. Yet there are people in a landscape—a landscape of space, period and time. And it is fantastically beautiful. It is a ballet about love, stilled love, broken love, but love of a kind of passionate intensity that is almost unreal. It flashes, it flickers, it has little to do with love itself, but is the heartbreak of a love suspected, discovered, yet unfulfilled.

young girl and then with the older woman whom he will later love with the dark pungency of nostalgia, show how the classic technique can be perfectly expressive.

Then there is the whole atmosphere of the ballet—it appears to take place on a started summer afternoon, with events swiftly intercutting like a movie.

The choice of music is perfect. It is Chopin. Chiefly it has been taken from the Variations on Mozart's "La ci darem" from "Figaro," which, interestingly, has its own sexual overtones, but there are other Chopin pieces as well and the entire score has been expertly arranged by John Lanchbery. The set-

tings and costumes by Julia Trovayan Oman have a specialness that almost runs against the bourgeois nature of the story, but somehow works. The taste has that finite quality of precision that marks out the ballet. And so do the performances.

Lynn Seymour was always going to be a great ballerina who seemed to be leaving the decision dangerously late. She has made it. Her Natalia is pure magic, and there is not a woman in the world who could dance it with quite that mixture of ecstasy, despair and experience. And the special boredom of a Madama Bovary, Anthony Dowell as the Tutor, flashing smile, dazzling

dancing, moments of sincerity lost in a maze of youthful wonderment, is also marvelous. Then, for that matter, so is Denise Num as the young girl on the brink of womanhood, or Wayne Sleep as the young boy, or Derek Rencher as the shocked, understanding lover, or Alexander Grant as the muddled husband. Few ballets are perfect. "A Month in the Country" is one of those few.

We also had the American premiere of Kenneth MacMillan's "Rituals," obscure, even obscurantist and nullifying boring pieces of Japanese set, for some presumably inscrutable reason, to Bartok. It was well danced and handsomely designed by Yolanda Sonnabend. The Japanese theater is not to be taken lightly as a tourist trip—Mr. MacMillan should go and have a look at "Pacific Overtures." That may not be right, but it certainly is not pretentious.

This Royal Ballet triple bill opened with Rudolf Nureyev's staging of the Shades scene from Petipa's "La Bayadere." On Tuesday night the leading roles were exultantly given by Merle Park and particularly by Mr. Dowell, who is simply flying nowadays. Yesterday afternoon we had Jennifer Penny and Michael Coleman, who were not so good. Miss Penny is a dancer of a certain indifference, and Mr. Coleman is out dancing in this role with the vigor he once had. He used to do the traditional five double assemblies absolutely perfectly. He now does three with difficulty, and might with advantage adopt the simpler coda that Mr. Nureyev and Mr. Dowell employ.

# GOING OUT Guide

Ashton is an old master. He has slightly restyled the original Turgenev play—much to its advantage, incidentally—and has given the choreography a sort of effortless vitality that disturbs the idyllic mood of love in a cold climate.

It is remarkable how he uses the classical vocabulary as if it were literally his own. At times he actually seems to make dance talk—and talk so sweetly, with the soft murmurings of English lyric poetry. The story is simple. A Russian country house around the middle of the last century. Summer. Luscious strawberries and nest-beds in a short season. A husband, Ylmas, simply very much in love with his wife, a vivacious woman on the verge of matronhood, Natalia, and they have a young son, Kolia.

**ROYAL EARFUL** The Duke's music being what it is, "Elliott is Forever" seems an apt title for tonight's musical tributes to the late jazz king on the Gothic premises of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.

The church's program, starting at 7:30 P.M., features an orchestra conducted by Mercer Ellington, the Duke's son, with Sarah Vaughan, Joe Williams and the Hampton College Choir as guest performers. Proceeds from the tax-deductible program, general admission of \$5 (reserved seats \$10), will go to Curtin College, the independent liberal arts school in Liberia. The program, including familiar and sacred works of the composer, will mark the first rendition of the "Liberian Suite" in its entirety since its introduction in 1947 at Carnegie Hall.

There was the memorable, bleak expression of Jean Dixon, as the wife, when she first surveyed the rundown premises and her remark a few moments later, "Apparently George Washington never had to go to the bathroom." It also turns out that the first President hadn't roosted upstairs—it was Benedict Arnold.

Starting tonight, the seldom-revived comedy is being performed Thursdays through Saturdays at 8 and Sunday at 3 (no show on May 8) in the Bicentennial series of American revivals by the Playwrights Horizons company at the Queens Theater in the Park, Flushing Meadows. Paul Cooper has directed a cast of 15 players. Admission is \$2.50. Reservations: 699-1860.

**SOUTH AMERICAN WAY** Jorge Luis Borges, the distinguished Argentinian poet and author, will read from his works (with supplemental English translations) tonight at 8 at the Poetry Center of the 92d Street Y.M.Y.W.E.A., at Lexington Avenue. Admission is \$4, and \$3 for students and the elderly. The Center for Inter-American Relations is co-sponsoring the event.

**CHOICE CUTS** There is varied, quality fare in film revivals over the weekend, with "Gone With the Wind" (1939) on Sunday and Monday at the Elgin Cinema (675-0935). Today, Murnau's "Nosferatu" (1922), the original, classic "Dracula," and "The Last Laugh" (1924), with Emil Jannings, tomorrow had. He used to do the traditional five double assemblies absolutely perfectly. He now does three with difficulty, and might with advantage adopt the simpler coda that Mr. Nureyev and Mr. Dowell employ.

## Carnegie Hall

will observe its 85th Anniversary and the establishment of the Carnegie Hall National Endowment Fund with

### A CONCERT-CELEBRATION

and takes this occasion to thank the following artists for volunteering to participate in it...

**Martina Arroyo**  
**Leonard Bernstein**  
**Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau**  
**Vladimir Horowitz**  
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**Mstislav Rostropovich**  
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# Stage: 'Belle of Amherst'

## Julie Harris Portrays Emily Dickinson

By MEL GUSSOW

At 14, Emily Dickinson wrote to a school friend: "I expect I shall be the belle of Amherst when I reach my 17th year. I don't doubt that I shall have perfect crowds of admirers at that age."

She was not "the Belle of Amherst," the ironic title of the one-woman play that Julie Harris brought to the Longacre Theater last night. Instead, she became, as Miss Harris observes, "Squire Dickinson's half-cracked daughter."

But Emily was not merely an eccentric. She was a great poet who lived an interior life of extreme passion, who never stopped studying nature and man and expounding her emotions in lovely bursts of poetry.

That poetry is all over the stage in William Luce's new play, filtered and intermingled with letters and recreated conversations. The first thing to note about "The Belle of Amherst" is the fact that it gives Miss Harris a chance to fulfill an actress's dream of being a play as well as a character—is that it is an act of the imagination, for a very good reason.

Emily Dickinson is the opposite of Mark Twain. Twain was a public performer, and Hal Holbrook is his impersonator. Henry Ford's "Clarence Darrow," the previous one-man show brought to town by the producers of "The Belle of Amherst" and a natural drama; there was material enough for a season of television.

On the other hand, Emily Dickinson was an inmost private person who rarely revealed herself, except in her poetry, and occasionally in a letter. For most of her life she was a virtual recluse, living in a world limited by her father's house (evocatively recreated in E. R. Poindeexter's scenery: desk, piano, bed, all floating in an open space) and by her father, a strong-minded puritan.

During her lifetime she published only seven poems, all of them anonymously. After her death, 1,775 poems were discovered in her room in tight little packets. Over the years her reputation has ascended.

Despite numerous biographies, her life remains something of a mystery. Where her romances in her mind—or in fact? As her recent biographer Richard B. Sewall writes, "The whole truth about Emily Dickinson will elude us always; she seems almost wilfully to have seen to that."

Rather than present simply a staged reading of her verses, Mr. Luce and Miss Harris together with Charles Nelson Reilly as director have attempted a dramatic interpretation. One can question the interpretation, but the reasons behind it are understandable.

It is the play's view that Miss Dickinson was a self-created; she made her own myth, nurtured her own image. She was a role-player, an actress—an actress such as Julie Harris. Instead of Miss Harris leaping into the skin of Miss Dickinson, the poet becomes the actress.

This allows the character to mimic her father, teacher and friends. It allows her to lead us backwards and forward through her life, telling us family anecdotes and offering, partially, a portrait of Amherst.

The poet had few visitors. We—as strangers—are welcomed to her house, and she gives us her side of the story. She shows us, for example, what she was thinking when her mentor, Thomas Wentworth Higginson paid his first call. What she thought, we are told, is, "I want to be published!" Perhaps.

At times there is an awkwardness in this posture. There is a bit too much of the bustle around the Dickinson home. Here comes father. Where's his newspaper? Chase away the cat! All this is extraneous, supposedly atmospheric, detail. The effort to make things dramatic shows—and we are distracted.

On the other hand, the author and the actress have used the poetry to great advantage. The character leaps into verse when the emotion carries her there. Miss Harris—dressed in "bridal white," her hair neatly parted and tied in a tight bun—speaks the poetry with conviction and urgency. She is at her most moving when she is acting the poetry; she makes us see the enormous passion that went into the art.

At times the poetry merges with character and performance. And when Miss Harris confesses, "The heart wants what it wants, or else it does not care," she weeps. We see the sadness—and the strange fulfillment—of the life, of the stunted love that found release in art. In her life, Miss Dickinson clearly demonstrated her own words, "Renunciation—is a piercing Virtue."



Julie Harris in a scene from William Luce's play.

**The Program**  
THE BELLE OF AMHERST, a play based on the life of Emily Dickinson by William Luce. Directed by Charles Nelson Reilly. Costumes by Thomas M. Alley. Hair design by Ray Lawson. Production stage manager, George Eckert. Presented by Miss Harris and Charles Nelson Reilly. Creative Liaison Production. At the Longacre Theater, 229 West 4th Street.

# Concert

## Steinberg Takes Leave With Berlioz 'Romeo'

By DONAL HENAHAN

William Steinberg's final New York concert as music director of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, which he has headed since 1952, made for a sentimental leaving-taking last night at Carnegie Hall. The 76-year-old conductor, who has resigned his post to become Pittsburgh's music director emeritus, effective this fall, chose a grand-style farewell: Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" in one of those masterly works rarely heard complete performances.

There has long been an argument among Berlioz enthusiasts about this piece. The composer subtitled it a "dramatic symphony," and the score is laid out in four clearly defined movements.

Some conductors, however, ignore that idea and approach "Romeo" as if it were a series of loosely connected numbers or perhaps a quasi-opera of the sort Berlioz wrote in "The Damnation of Faust." Mr. Steinberg evidently is of the school that sees little merit in the symphonic argument, judging from this rather loosely knit reading.

The first half of the concert, in fact, ambled along without much tension or feeling of propulsion. Mr. Steinberg's version broke for intermission after the Quarta Mab Scherzo, which in the score is placed at the beginning of Part Four, obviously to tailor the work to a conventional concert format. But such tinkering would be easy to overlook in a genuinely vital and poetically evocative performance.

Instead, Mr. Steinberg had Queen Mab chugging along at a pace well below the metronome marking suggested in the score, and most of the keenly anticipated moments of the score were simply given a stolidly dry and perfunctory statement.

Mr. Steinberg, whose illness of several years ago seems to have left him seriously enervated, gave less than their due to the lightfooted and brilliant portions of "Romeo." But his renowned solidity and thoroughness asserted themselves in the more deliberate pages, such as "Romeo Alone." Even here, however, more

# Ambassador Who Plays the Piano Uses Music for Diplomacy

By LINDA CHARLTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 28—Adrian Meisch, as he would probably be the first to admit, is a lucky man. Next to diplomacy, he loves music—of the other way around—and as Ambassador from Luxembourg he will serve as a kind of musical biculturalist gift from his country to the United States. This fall he will accompany a Luxembourg baritone in a series of recitals around the country.

The Ambassador, a smiling, nearly plump man of 46, continues his tiny country's culture representation here, although, he said in an interview, "I was promised by my Prime Minister that he will send me a counselor" to help out.

He is also Luxembourg's envoy to Mexico and Canada, and is president until July of the group of nine Common Market country ambassadors here. There is not too much time for playing the piano, which he does with love and skill.

Still, a gleaming black Bösendorfer grand, with the piano part of a Brahms quintet on its music rack, occupies pride of place in the drawing room of the chan-



Adrian Meisch

cery on Massachusetts Avenue. The Bösendorfer, a little-known make of piano in the United States but one that Mr. Meisch said was better than Steinway for chamber

music because it is "more refined" in its tone, was picked out for Mr. Meisch in Vienna two years ago by Svatoplav Richter, the Russian virtuoso. But, in Mr. Meisch's home in northwest Washington, 10 minutes away from the Embassy, there is a Steinway concert grand.

Mr. Meisch has found that music and diplomacy not only mix but also often enhance each other. In the Soviet Union, where he spent four years as Ambassador before coming to Washington in November 1974, he played with the late violinist David Oistrakh, with Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist, with the Chamber Orchestra of Moscow and with other top-flight Soviet artists, often at concerts in the Embassy but sometimes on the concert stage.

"In Moscow," he recalled, "I invited first-rate young artists who were not allowed to travel because they were Jews or dissidents, in order to give them an opportunity

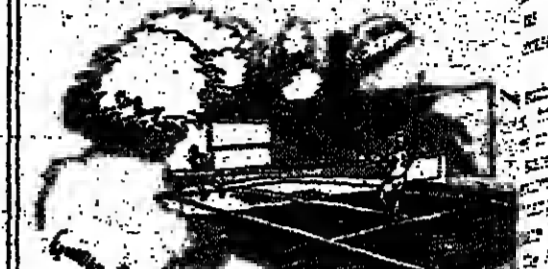
to be heard." As a result, he said, "quite a few" got invitations to play abroad and some, under foreign pressure, were eventually allowed to go on tour overseas. "Sometimes you can do things as an Ambassador," Mr. Meisch said quietly.

In the fall, Mr. Meisch will set out on his contribution to the Bicentennial (Luxembourg is also presenting a modern sculpture by Vercollier, a Luxembourg sculptor, to the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Meisch will accompany Fernand Koenig, the best artist in Luxembourg, in a series of concerts. Mr. Meisch plays about three hours starting with an alarm home from 8 A.M. His wife, Solange, met during his year studying law at home, is a former with the Marquis de company.

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# Film: 'Merry Go Round'

By VINCENT CANBY

"Merry Go Round," which opened at three theaters in Manhattan yesterday, is a German screen version of Arthur Schnitzler's satiric sex-comedy, "Reigen," written in 1902 and filmed at least twice before, by Max Ophüls with great style in 1950 ("La Ronde") and by Roger Vadim with Jane Fonda in 1964 ("Circle of Love").

This version, directed by Otto Schenk, has a rather good cast playing the daisy chain of lovers in a lustful, though not very lusty Vienna at the turn of the century. Whatever virtues the film may once have possessed are obscured by one of the tackiest English dubbing jobs I've heard since Roger Cornman and Max Youngstein gave us the once-Japanese "Tidal Wave." The characters

never seem to be speaking these lines but responding to heavenly voices, those of one man and one woman, who sound as if they had dubbed all of the voices, but I may be wrong.

Even with a decent soundtrack though, Schnitzler's caustic wit would probably have been lost in the style that Mr. Schenk has chosen to film his adaptation. The emphasis throughout is on the barrier to sexual intercourse provided not by society but by things like corsets, petticoats and button shoes, which is not, I think, what concerned Schnitzler most.

Sydney Rome and Maria Schneider are among those cast members who are not distinguished by their association with the enterprise, only wasted.

# Reid Is Resigning as Governor's Environmental Chief

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2 staff said Mr. Reid was not regarded as a "team player." They also said there were questions about Mr. Reid's loyalty to the Governor in the way he had handled environmental issues, most notably the one involving General Electric's discharge of PCB's—polychlorinated biphenyls—into the Hudson River.

In that instance, Mr. Reid warned the public not to eat Hudson River fish, then closed the river to commercial fishing. He also called an administrative hearing at which General Electric was found to have violated the state's water quality standards. The hearing is continuing in Albany in an effort to determine if the company should be required to pay to restore the river.

Hearings Supported Publicly, the Governor has supported continuing the hearings, although last Feb. 3 he asked a group of waterfront leaders in Albany that "it will do little good if we rescue our environment at the cost of our economy."

"Anyone who doesn't agree with that principle won't be working in this government," Mr. Carvey said. Privately, the Governor was reported to be eager to settle the General Electric question without long litigation.

General Electric agreed to pay at least \$2 million for an out-of-court settlement but wanted the money construed as a research grant, not a penalty. Moreover, the company asked the state to sign a stipulation that G.E. not be required to make "restoration, reclamation or other like remedy" because of the discharge of PCB's. Mr. Reid refused to accept those terms and said last week

and he had no intention of "selling out" to General Electric. The Governor's office said nothing for the record. However, it is believed that the administration felt this was another example of Mr. Reid's predisposition to go his own way on important issues without sufficient regard for the Governor's mission, as seen by the Governor, to take vigorous steps to preclude the state's alienating or losing industry.

"We must stand firm against irreparable damage from toxic substances if we are not to let loose a genie that will seriously endanger the public health of ourselves and generations yet to come," Mr. Reid said yesterday, reviewing his own feelings on the G.E. case.

Mr. Reid's supporters praised his grasp of major issues, but his critics deplored the way he tended to ignore the bureaucracy. Some environmentalists who support Mr. Reid's stands on many issues are known, nevertheless, not to be upset at the prospect of his resignation. They have said privately that they were disturbed over moral problems in the department, which they felt were hampering its effectiveness.

Because of personal as well as professional differences, three of his top aides recently resigned, and both in and out of the department there were fears that others would leave, if Mr. Reid remained. Complicating the situation was Mr. Reid's appointing an inspector general, Lawrence Finnegan, to check into reports of improprieties involving department personnel. Some employees feel this tends to reflect badly on them.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Reid spoke of his efforts, which last year included eight

major environmental protection bills. "Such advances and accomplishments... have not been achieved without some disagreement and some strain, both from within and from without our department," he wrote. "As you know, the internal administrative problems of the department, which predate your administration, are well on the way to being resolved and key personnel changes have been made that should render the department stronger and more cohesive in meeting future demands. I anticipate, however, that job

my successor will need your strong and continuing support in order to carry these reforms to a successful conclusion."

The Governor's office is reported to be considering several candidates to succeed Mr. Reid, among whom is Peter A. Berle, former Assemblyman from the East Side of Manhattan, and a prominent environmental lawyer. Mr. Berle is believed to have considerable support, from within the governor's office and from environmental groups. He was reported amenable to considering the

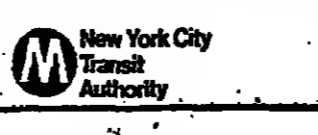
**The New York City Transit Authority** invites the public to attend a Public Hearing on Monday, May 17, 1976 in relation to the request of New York City and the NYC Transit Authority for \$18,144 million in federal funds pursuant to the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973, as amended, to assist in funding:

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The hearing will be held in the Bowman Room of the Biltmore Hotel, Madison Avenue and 43rd Street, Manhattan at 4:30 p.m. The hearing will recess at 6:30 p.m. and reconvene at 7:30 p.m. for the convenience of those who wish to be heard in the evening.

For information call (212) 330-3140.

For details see legal notice appearing elsewhere in today's issue of this newspaper.



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### LA. DEFENDED IN LEGISLATURE

#### to Repeal Endorsement Amendment Is Rejected Assembly Committee

By IVER PETERSON  
Special to The New York Times  
SANY, April 28—The State Assembly's Judiciary Committee rejected a move to repeal the legislature's earlier ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The committee's 13-to-6 vote on the bill rescinding the state's 1972 endorsement of the amendment appeared to measure for the current legislative session, which is expected to end in early June. New York was regarded as a state in the nationwide struggle for ratification of the amendment, which has already been ratified by Nebraska and Nevada.

The legality of such a reversal is in doubt, however. Some courts have yet to determine whether a state may rescind its earlier endorsement of a constitutional amendment.

Following the Assembly's action, the Judiciary Committee's panel would take up the issue this year. Although the Judiciary Committee could rescind its vote before the session, such a move is doubtful today, in view of the legislature's gathering adjourn.

The move to rescind approval of the amendment gained momentum after the voters in the state overwhelmingly rejected a similar amendment to the State Constitution last fall. Today, spokesmen for the Operation Wakeup, an anti-amendment group, said it would continue to press for the amendment.

The vote in the Assembly was against asking the voters to recall the proposed amendment, 15 to 4. The amendment was sponsored by Assemblyman Andrew W. Ryan, D-Pittsford.

The assembly did not meet in the Senate and the corners of the state capitol, there were these amendments.

#### ESTATE TAX

Senators unanimously postponed for one month until June 1, the effect of New York City's local estate tax, which otherwise take effect on the Assembly is expected to follow suit. The tax was last fall as part of a revenue package city, but has since intense disfavor. The measure has agreed with the legislature for the tax's revenues that since the expected revenues were part of his budget for 1976, and he is insisting on a substitute source of funds first.

#### DRUNKEN DRIVING

The state also passed a bill on penalties for drunk driving. The measure is the first-of-its-kind to be a misdemeanor, or a traffic violation, retains the same as a misdemeanor, the third arrest a felony, with minimum jail sentences to be imposed.

The bill was vetoed by Governor Rockefeller for technical reasons. The measure's sponsor, Assemblyman Caemmerer, a Nassau County Republican, said had been

#### TAX

Tax Commissioner Duffy, in a statement, said that many of the practices criticized in a state audit on tax collections have been corrected. The audit was released last April, and that the dates the audit covered a period ended before he last April.

#### ACTION

Mary Anna Krupatzen, in a statement to participate in the Lesbian Rights Day today, said that "lesbians should not be persecuted on the basis of their sexual preference more than on any other basis."

#### Information Center

Metropolitan Transportation Authority will open its neighborhood transit information center today.

In the Washington Wood-Marble Hill Neighborhood Services Center, it will have maps of the Manhattan and the subway system, and a "kiosk"-sized bus, sub-commuter railroad information available to the public as brochures on bus routes and the "shoppers" bus.

Transit information at 621 86th Street, Brooklyn; 68-18 Avenue, Woodside; and 4101 White Plains Road, Bronx.

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fascinating walking tour each week, with where to shop, where to dine, what to do, and what to see. **ARTISTS...** Grace Glueck writes a new column on the art people in our town. **RESTAURANTS...** John Canaday stars his favorites. **ANTIQUES...** Rita Reif tells you where the treasures lie.

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Stock Market Indicators

(The tables for the most active trading, percentage changes, dollar leaders and the market diary pertain to the consolidated tape for all activity yesterday in stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. The market averages, however, are based on the 4 P.M. New York closing prices.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1976

N.Y.S.E. Index

Table with 4 columns: Index, Industrial, Transport, Utility, Finance. Values range from 44.10 to 51.97.

S&P Averages

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Values range from 102.44 to 102.13.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Table with 4 columns: Name, Last, Chg, Pct. Lists various stocks like American Express, Bank of America, etc.

Up-Down Volume

Table with 4 columns: NYSE, AMEX, advanced, declined. Values range from 6,822,588 to 4,624,399.

Amex Index

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Values range from 102.24 to 102.11.

Odd Lot Trading

Purchase of 30,720 shares; sale of 30,720 shares including 1,275 shares sold short.

NASDAQ Index

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Values range from 92.25 to 92.21.

The Dow Jones Stock Averages

Table with 4 columns: Industrial, Railroads, Utilities, Stocks. Values range from 292.24 to 292.39.

Consolidated Trading Amex Issues

Table with 4 columns: Name, Vol, Last, Net Chg. Lists stocks like Amex, Amgen, etc.

O.T.C. Most Active

Table with 4 columns: Name, Vol, Last, Net Chg. Lists OTC stocks like Amgen, etc.

Market Diary

Table with 4 columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Total Issues. Values range from 240 to 10.

O.T.C. Market Diary

Table with 4 columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Total Issues. Values range from 333 to 10.

Market Diary

Table with 4 columns: Name, Vol, Last, Net Chg. Lists market diary items like Advances, Declines, etc.

Dollar Leaders

Table with 4 columns: Name, Vol, Last, Net Chg. Lists dollar leader stocks like Amgen, etc.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales High Low in Dollars P/E 1976's High Low Last Chg

Table with 4 columns: Name, Vol, Last, Net Chg. Lists various stocks like Amgen, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Vol, Last, Net Chg. Lists various stocks like Amgen, etc.

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Table with 4 columns: Name, Vol, Last, Net Chg. Lists various stocks like Amgen, etc.

Market Place

Why Buy Quality Corporate Bonds?

By ROBERT METZ

Quality corporate bonds offer a natural refuge for the small investor and can at times, provide a better return with greater safety than most alternatives.

Yet many potential customers for these debt securities are put off by a lack of knowledge about them and, in some cases, by a misplaced desire to make a fortune in the stock market.

The obvious individual customer for quality corporate issues is someone in a relatively low tax bracket—those in higher brackets of 40 percent or higher should consider the tax-exempt advantage of municipal bonds.

Many retirees might gladly buy corporate bonds issued by, say, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries at current yields of 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 percent but have ever determined just how to approach the situation.

He believes the individual should buy new bonds of a company he is familiar with as part of an issue of at least \$50 million that is to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

He said that the individual investor wanted peace of mind and that, therefore, a resident of North Carolina, for example, would probably be more comfortable with bonds of that state's Duke Power Company, with a resident of Richmond more at ease with bonds of Virginia Electric and Power.

To buying new bonds, the individual buys "net"—that is, without underwriter's compensation directly by the company for distributing the bonds.

"Why pay a commission when you don't have to?" Mr. Henjes asked, noting that in any case, the broker handling a small trade for an individual—whether the individual is buying or selling—will charge a commission of from \$5 to \$10 per bond.

Maturity can be an important consideration. Those who feel they may have to sell their bonds in the foreseeable future should limit purchases to bonds within 7 to 10 years to maturity, Mr. Henjes feels.

Chain-Store Volume in March

topped the year-earlier level by an average of 11 percent, according to a compilation of sales of leading chains by Chain Store Age magazine.

Furthermore, volume in March 1975 had the advantage of Easter's falling on March 30, against April 18 this year.

For the first three months of 1976 volume was ahead of year-ago totals by 13.4 percent.

Strong durable-goods sales at major chains helped them post their advance in March. Mail-order volume also rose last month, indicating that consumers were making early purchases of Easter finery.

One of the best March gains was posted by Levitz Furniture, up 26.1 percent from the year earlier. Levitz's first-quarter gain of 25.4 percent reflected booming sales of durable household goods partly due to a rise in home construction.

Sears Roebuck & Company, the largest chain-store organization, reported a sales gain of 12.1 percent in contrast to a loss of 2.9 percent in March 1975.

Its first-quarter gain of 11.8 percent compared with a 0.9 percent rise to the 1975 first quarter.

The table below lists dollar sales for March and the percentage change of 34 leading chains from March of 1975 and for the year to date.

Number in parentheses indicate stores in operation, but no adjustment is made for changes in the number of operating units.

Continued From Page 59

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales High Low in Dollars P/E 1976's High Low Last Chg

Table with 4 columns: Name, Vol, Last, Net Chg. Lists various stocks like Amgen, etc.

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The New York Times

THOMSON ADVERTISING L.T.T. FRANCE Continued From 1 and Pechney Uginé for acquisition of the in Le Material to get complete control. In addition Thom was negotiating to a trol of the French of Sweden's Erickson ic Group by acquisition of Erickson's parent company, from Cie Generale D and 18 percent of stock to be purchase stock market bids. With completion Thomson-CSE will show annual sales of \$1 billion.



People and Business

Rhodes Seeks Ohio Toyota Plant

Gov. James A. Rhodes of Ohio arrived in Tokyo yesterday for a five-day visit...

ing considered for the Volkswagen plant, two are in Ohio—at Brook Park, a Cleveland suburb...

Mr. Zarb contended that an 18-month extension would not allow time for completion of F.E.A. programs...

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Buttz said yesterday that disagreements between the United States and the European Common Market...

Mr. Buttz's comment came at a news conference after he had addressed delegates to the 93-nation trade conference...

Amex and O-T-C; Gings Moderate

American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market yesterday for the consecutive session...

N.Y.S.E. Issues

Amex issues, transactions on exchanges and the market, declined to 2.03 shares from 2.23 million Tuesday.

Industrial index rose 7.42, while the composite added 0.32 to 90.32. Of 413 issues declined 131 rose.

On the exchange fell contracts from \$1,709 million. Opeo interest to 573 unexpired or uncontracts.

On the Board Options Ex-283 contracts traded, 482 the day before, 482 amounting to contracts.

TUNITS FACE TOTAL DECLINE

can be counted upon their debt in accordance current schedules."

cy statement adopted by the Bankers Association foreign Trade called, misleading or enlargements that banks overexposed in their poorer countries.

"Sovereign government expected to use course available to avoid default to lenders." And it added moratorium or de-

yst of bank earnings urged the association to emphasize more to the public that from international had been growing 1 domestic earnings.

ation came from arcus, a partner of others, who pointed in foreign opera- in domestic opera-

association's policy recognized the big the last two years and payments def- less-developed coun- oot export oil. The also noted that "pri- commercial banks ad a significant por- se deficits," resulting ase in "portfolio ex- certain countries in "

statement said that tion "believes very at it is a fundamen- infer that signifi- cantly unavoidable these exposures." ment added that the momic recovery in ial countries would be export prospects developed countries ce their ability to ed." Stressing that next record of the ed countries is ex- he statement said sure "is smallest weakest countries." Chile's debt was d" last year, and as done for Argeoti- r. The policy state- hat "the reschedul- n to fit into revised expectations of the s neither new nor ase; it has been sure of our domes- for years."

STOCKS MOVE UP IN QUIET SESSION

Continued From Page 59 issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 18.77 million shares, compared with 21.01 million the previous day.

There were 133 blocks of 10,000 or more shares each that traded yesterday, as against 159 blocks the previous day.

"The market doesn't really want to go down," Leslie M. Pollack, a senior vice president of Shearson Hayden Stone Inc., said.

Among the blue chips moving higher were: Du Pont, up 1/2 at 151 1/2; Eastman Kodak, up 1/2 at 110 1/2; and Exxon, up 1/2 at 95 1/2.

General Motors, the fifth most active issue, was up 1/2 at 70 1/2. After the 4 P.M. close G.M. announced first-quarter earnings of \$2.78 a share, compared with 20 cents a share last year.

After the close on the New York Stock Exchange, 1,800 shares of G.M. traded on the Pacific Stock Exchange, where the stock closed at 70 1/2, representing a full point gain on the day.

Texaco headed the active list, trading 330,300 shares and closing with a half-point gain at 37 1/2.

Polaroid was active and lower, declining 1 1/2 to 34 1/2. In the chemicals, Union Carbide slipped 3/4 at 71 1/2. The Department of Justice yesterday filed an antitrust suit against restraint of trade in the sale of some of the company's pesticides.

CARBIDE IS CHARGED IN SALES TRUST SUIT

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—The Justice Department charged today the Union Carbide Corporation, the nation's second largest chemical company, with illegally restraining sales of its patented carbaryl insecticides.

Carbaryl was described as a compound that is effective against a broad range of insects while having low toxic effects on plants and humans. It mixes with a variety of other compounds for different uses.

The suit charged Union Carbide, sole domestic manufacturer of carbaryl, has prevented wholesale purchasers from selling it in its pure form or in any mixture with other compounds except those that Union Carbide specifies.

The suit was filed in United States District Court in San Francisco, headquarters of the New York Department of Justice's agricultural products division.

Carbaryl was described as a compound that is effective against a broad range of insects while having low toxic effects on plants and humans. It mixes with a variety of other compounds for different uses.

Town of Manchester, Connecticut 5.80% Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds

Dated: May 1, 1976 Due: May 1, 1977-96 Principal and semi-annual interest (November 1 and May 1) first coupon November 1, 1976 payable in Hartford, Connecticut. Coupon bonds in the denomination of \$7,000, registrable as to principal only.

THESE BONDS, in the opinion of counsel, will be valid and legally binding general obligations of the Town of Manchester, payable from ad valorem taxes to be levied against all taxable property therein, without limitation as to rate or amount.

Table with columns: Amount, Due, Yield, Amount, Due, Yield or Price. Rows show bond amounts and yields for various terms.

These bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by Uppike, Kelly & Spelacy, P.C., Hartford, Connecticut.

Chemical Bank The First National Bank of Chicago Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated Baird, Patrick & Co., Inc. April 29, 1976

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION To the Holders of KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

External Loan Sinking Fund 5 1/4% Bonds due December 1, 1976 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Sinking Fund Agent, has selected by lot through operation of the Sinking Fund for redemption on June 1, 1976 at the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption \$911,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the distinctive numbers listed below:

Table with columns: Coupon Number, Amount, Due, Yield, Amount, Due, Yield or Price. Lists bond numbers and their respective values.

From and after such redemption date interest on the Bonds so called for redemption shall cease to accrue, and any coupons for interest maturing after said date shall be null and void.

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM by: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Sinking Fund Agent. April 29, 1976

The Kansas Power and Light Company Common Stock (Par Value \$5 Per Share) Price \$18.875 per share. Includes list of underwriters and prospectus information.

American Brands, Inc. 283RD COMMON DIVIDEND A regular dividend of Seventy Cents (70¢) per share has been declared upon the Common Stock of AMERICAN BRANDS, INC., payable in cash on June 1, 1976, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 10, 1976. Checks will be mailed. C. A. MEHOS, Vice President—Finance April 27, 1976. The American Tobacco Company GALLAHER LIMITED James B. Beam Distilling Co. Master Lock Company Swingline INC. Wilson Jones Sunshine Biscuits, INC. Marvel LIGHTING CORPORATION ACME VISIBLE RECORDS, INC. American Cigar DUFFY - MOTT COMPANY, INC. THE ANDREW JERGENS COMPANY W. R. ASE & Sons Cutlery AMERICAN BRANDS, INC., 245 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017



Personal Finance: Banks and Overdraft Checking

By LEONARD SLOANE
A check may be written for more than the bank balance...

Since overdraft checking would normally go into effect for those who have it as soon as the account was overdrawn...

Some banks, however, such as the Chase Manhattan Bank, immediately apply any deposit made in the checking account to offset any overdraft loan balance.

Overdraft checking is a tool used by banks to allow customers to write their personal checks without filling out a new application each time.

For instance, the European American Bank and Trust Company leaves the level to the discretion of the branch manager, while the Bankers Trust Company will not publicly state its formula.

At those banks, bills are usually issued monthly and payments must be made accordingly to work off the loan, regardless of the amount deposited in the checking account after the overdraft was made.

Each bank usually has its own name to identify this service. The Marine Midland Bank calls it Line of Credit, thereby indicating its similarity with business line-of-credit arrangements.

Another major consideration is the minimum amount of the dollar advance to the customer. Some plans, such as that of the Chemical Bank, offer these loans only in multiples of \$100, so that an overdraft of \$25 is recorded as a \$100 loan.

Interest rates on overdraft checking normally tie in with the maximum permitted by state law. In New York, banks generally charge an annual percentage rate of 12 percent, with some banks including credit life insurance at that rate and others adding an extra fee.

Regardless of the bank, overdraft checking requires completing a single application form requesting the service, and at some banks, the amount. Otherwise, checks written for more than the balance to the account will simply "bounce," or be returned for insufficient funds.

Then there is the matter of how the overdraft loans are repaid. All banks require a monthly payment of at least a minimum amount—say, \$10—or a percentage of

the principal outstanding—say one twentieth or one thirty-sixth.

er's option, to a checking account to cover an overdraft.

In its proposal, which called for comments through May 14, depositors would have to forfeit at least 30 days' interest on the transferred funds. Also included in this overdraft-protection proposal is permission for a transfer from the savings account to the bank itself in case of an overdraft.

Furthermore limited overdraft checking for savings banks is included in the bill. Under consideration by the New York State Legislature to grant checking-account privileges to the thrift institutions. This bill is essentially a proposal put forward recently by the State Superintendent of Banks, John G. Heimann.

LONG-TERM BONDS ADVANCE IN PRICE

will auction \$2 billion of notes to mature in almost two years. On Wednesday it will sell \$3.5 billion of 7 1/2 percent 10-year notes at 104 and it may increase the amount of this issue.

On Friday the Treasury will auction \$750 million of 7 1/2 percent bonds that will come due in 2 1/2 years.

With these issues, the Treasury will refinance \$10.5 billion of maturing securities and raise \$2 billion of additional cash to help finance the huge deficit of fiscal 1976. When the refinancing is completed, an estimated \$3 billion to \$10 billion of additional borrowing will remain to be done by June 30, Treasury Under Secretary Edwin H. Yoe 3d said yesterday.

While the new 7 1/2 percent 10-year note to be sold next Wednesday was expected yesterday to draw a substantial volume of orders, dealers said it was not likely to generate the enthusiastic response that the Treasury's 8 percent seven-year notes generated in February. To that sale, the Treasury planned to sell \$3.5 billion, but it drew orders for an astonishing \$29.2 billion and so it ended up selling \$6 billion of the notes to the public.

The new 7 1/2 percent Government securities dealer commented, "are not the giveaway that the 8's were."

In the corporate bond market, the new Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company 8 1/4 percent debentures, which mature in 2016 and which began to trade only last Monday, reflected the late-afternoon rise in trading following the Treasury announcement. They were offered at 97 1/2 prior to the issue, and the offered price went to 98 1/2 after the announcement.

TREASURY TO PARE 1976 BORROWINGS

denominations as small as \$1,000. The two-year notes will be offered in pieces of \$5,000 and up.

The Treasury's reduced appetite for cash and the apparent reduction in the budget deficit over the two years arithmetically identical—were disclosed by Edwin H. Yoe, the Treasury's Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, in announcing the new issues.

He estimated that in the first six months of calendar 1976 the Treasury would take between \$31 billion and \$35 billion of new cash out of the capital market, several billion dollars less than the \$35-\$40 billion estimated in January.

Including the \$2.25 billion of new cash announced today, Mr. Yoe said, the Treasury will take from \$39 billion to \$12 billion of additional cash from the market by mid-June.

He also disclosed that the Treasury has reduced up to \$12 billion its earlier target for a fiscal year-end June 30 cash balance of \$9 billion. Other officials said that the Treasury was not so much anticipating its summer-autumn cash needs as trying to achieve, a more normal, workable cash position.

In July, August and September, Mr. Yoe said, the Treasury would raise \$35 billion to \$40 billion more in cash.

Mr. Yoe said options available to the Treasury for raising by mid-June an additional \$7 billion to \$10 billion of cash after the present financing is completed included an expansion of the outstanding volume of two-year notes that mature in May 1977 or of the June 1 one-year bills, issuance of cash management bills and perhaps a note to mature June 30, 1980, with "payment sometime early in June."

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issue

Table with multiple columns: Ticks and Div. Sales, High, Low, Last, etc. for various stocks and bonds.

COLLECT MONTHLY INCOME TAX-FREE \$40,000,000 Tax-Exempt Fund

M.I.T.F. PROSPECTUS. The Municipal Investment Trust Fund, Fifty-Third Monthly Payment Series (A Unit Investment Trust) has just been announced.

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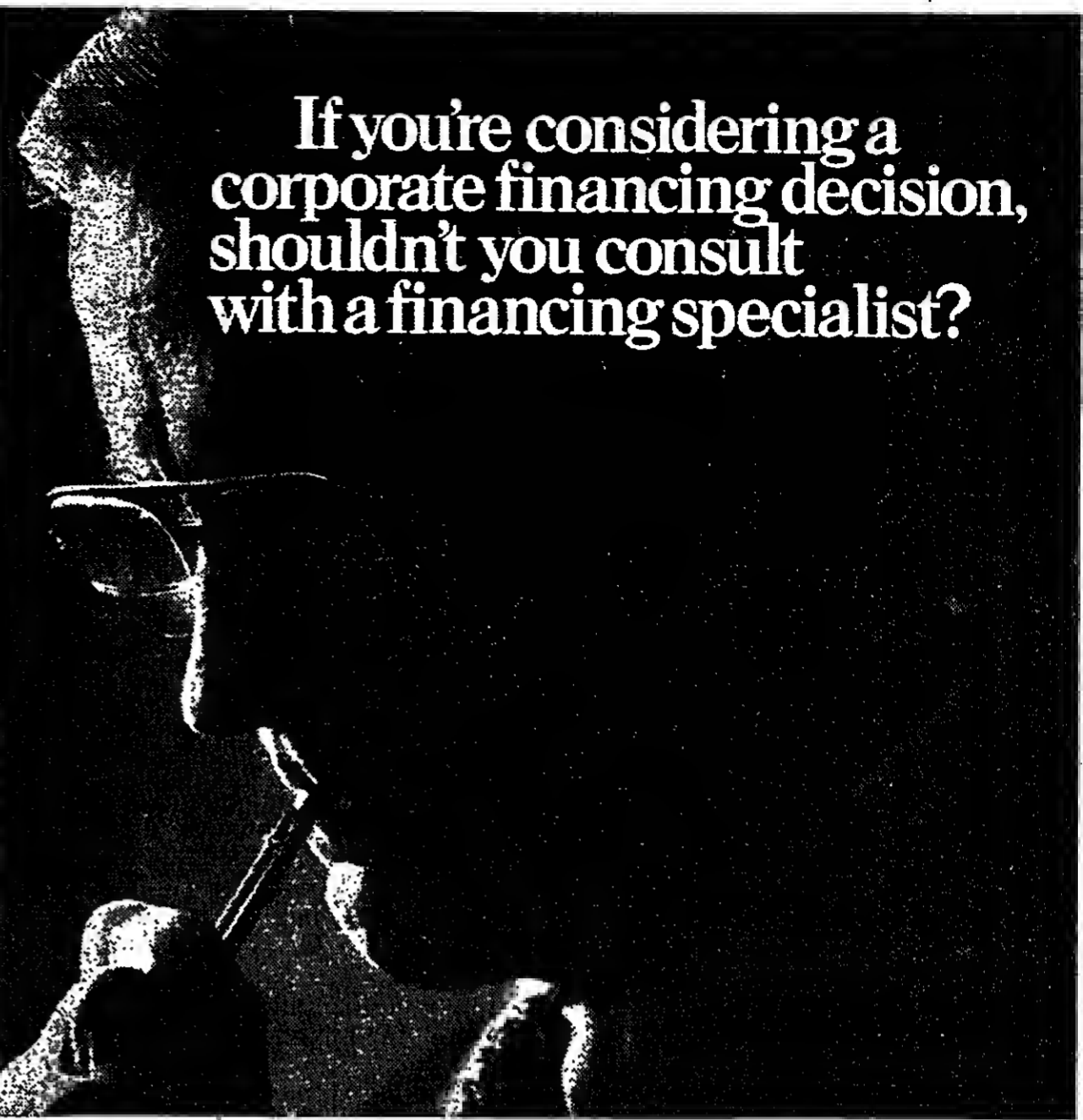
السوق العالمية

U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Table of stock exchange data for various markets including Midwest, Pacific, and Boston.

Soviet Buying Lifts Prices for Futures In Wheat and Corn

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER. Boosted by the reappearance of the Soviet Union in the grain markets, traders pushed prices ahead yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade.



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ZURICH

Table of stock prices for Zurich, including companies like Aluminium, Brown Boveri, and others.

FRANKFURT

Table of stock prices for Frankfurt, including companies like BASF, Bayer, and others.

MILAN

Table of stock prices for Milan, including companies like Generali, Eni, and others.

AMSTERDAM

Table of stock prices for Amsterdam, including companies like ABN-NV, Shell, and others.

TOKYO

Table of stock prices for Tokyo, including companies like Dai Nippon, Daiwa, and others.

PARIS

Table of stock prices for Paris, including companies like Air Liquide, Bouygues, and others.

JOHANNESBURG

Table of stock prices for Johannesburg, including companies like Anglo American, De Beers, and others.

BRUSSELS

Table of stock prices for Brussels, including companies like Arbed, Kofu, and others.

Money

Table of money market rates and interest rates.

GOLD

Table of gold prices and market data.

Advertisement for O'Connor & Weeks, Inc., featuring text about investment services and contact information.

Advertisement for Boothe Computer Corporation, including a 'NOTICE OF REDEMPTION' and details about convertible preferred stock.

Advertisement for Swiss Bank Corporation, featuring a large image of a man and text about international financial services.



Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1976

Continued From Page 62

Table with columns: 1976 Stocks and Div. Sales, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various stock tickers and prices.

Notes and footnotes regarding the trading data, including information on dividends and corporate actions.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1976

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

U.S. Govt. Bonds, Other Data, Percent

WORLD BANK

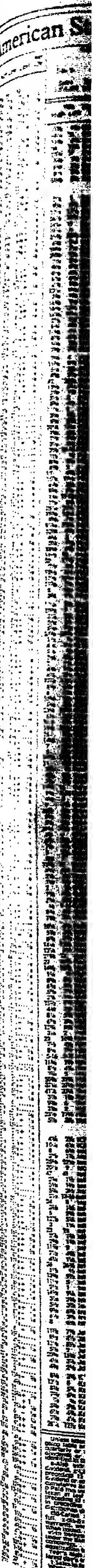
CORPORATION BONDS

Table of bond trading data including various corporate bonds, yields, and prices.

FOREIGN

American Exchange Bond Tr

Table of American Exchange Bond Trading data, including various international bonds.





# American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1976

Stocks and Div. Sales in Dollars	1976 High	1976 Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1976 High	1976 Low
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8

## American Exchange Options

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1976

Option	Call	Put	Call	Put
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8
AMER CO 20	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/8

## Listing of Prices for Contracts in Futures of Commodities

Wednesday, April 28, 1976

Commodity	Contract	Price	Change
WHEAT	May	2.15	+0.01
WHEAT	July	2.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	2.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	2.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	1.95	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	1.90	+0.01
WHEAT	May	1.85	+0.01
WHEAT	July	1.80	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	1.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	1.70	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	1.65	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	1.60	+0.01
WHEAT	May	1.55	+0.01
WHEAT	July	1.50	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	1.45	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	1.40	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	1.35	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	1.30	+0.01
WHEAT	May	1.25	+0.01
WHEAT	July	1.20	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	1.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	1.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	1.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	1.00	+0.01
WHEAT	May	0.95	+0.01
WHEAT	July	0.90	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	0.85	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	0.80	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	0.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	0.70	+0.01
WHEAT	May	0.65	+0.01
WHEAT	July	0.60	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	0.55	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	0.50	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	0.45	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	0.40	+0.01
WHEAT	May	0.35	+0.01
WHEAT	July	0.30	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	0.25	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	0.20	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	0.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	0.10	+0.01
WHEAT	May	0.05	+0.01
WHEAT	July	0.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-0.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-0.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-0.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-0.20	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-0.25	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-0.30	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-0.35	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-0.40	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-0.45	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-0.50	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-0.55	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-0.60	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-0.65	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-0.70	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-0.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-0.80	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-0.85	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-0.90	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-0.95	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-1.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-1.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-1.10	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-1.15	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-1.20	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-1.25	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-1.30	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-1.35	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-1.40	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-1.45	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-1.50	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-1.55	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-1.60	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-1.65	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-1.70	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-1.75	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-1.80	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-1.85	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-1.90	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-1.95	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-2.00	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-2.05	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-2.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-2.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-2.20	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-2.25	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-2.30	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-2.35	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-2.40	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-2.45	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-2.50	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-2.55	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-2.60	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-2.65	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-2.70	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-2.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-2.80	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-2.85	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-2.90	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-2.95	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-3.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-3.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-3.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-3.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-3.20	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-3.25	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-3.30	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-3.35	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-3.40	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-3.45	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-3.50	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-3.55	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-3.60	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-3.65	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-3.70	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-3.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-3.80	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-3.85	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-3.90	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-3.95	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-4.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-4.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-4.10	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-4.15	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-4.20	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-4.25	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-4.30	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-4.35	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-4.40	+0.01
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WHEAT	Mar	-4.70	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-4.75	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-4.80	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-4.85	+0.01
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WHEAT	Mar	-5.00	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-5.05	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-5.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-5.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-5.20	+0.01
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WHEAT	July	-5.70	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-5.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-5.80	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-5.85	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-5.90	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-5.95	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-6.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-6.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-6.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-6.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-6.20	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-6.25	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-6.30	+0.01
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WHEAT	July	-6.60	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-6.65	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-6.70	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-6.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-6.80	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-6.85	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-6.90	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-6.95	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-7.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-7.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-7.10	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-7.15	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-7.20	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-7.25	+0.01
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WHEAT	Mar	-7.40	+0.01
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WHEAT	May	-7.75	+0.01
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WHEAT	Sept	-7.85	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-7.90	+0.01
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WHEAT	Mar	-8.00	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-8.05	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-8.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-8.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-8.20	+0.01
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WHEAT	May	-8.35	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-8.40	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-8.45	+0.01
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WHEAT	Sept	-8.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-8.80	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-8.85	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-8.90	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-8.95	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-9.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-9.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-9.10	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-9.15	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-9.20	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-9.25	+0.01
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WHEAT	Sept	-9.35	+0.01
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WHEAT	Nov	-9.70	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-9.75	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-9.80	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-9.85	+0.01
WHEAT	July	-9.90	+0.01
WHEAT	Sept	-9.95	+0.01
WHEAT	Nov	-10.00	+0.01
WHEAT	Jan	-10.05	+0.01
WHEAT	Mar	-10.10	+0.01
WHEAT	May	-10.15	+0.01



Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

Table of over-the-counter quotations for various stocks, including columns for Bid, Ask, and Change. Includes sub-sections for Authority Bonds and United States Government and Agency Bonds.

Table of Foreign Securities quotations, listing various international stocks and their prices.

Table of Banks and S&Ls quotations, listing various financial institutions and their stock prices.

Table of Insurance quotations, listing various insurance companies and their stock prices.

Table of Mutual Funds quotations, listing various investment funds and their performance metrics.

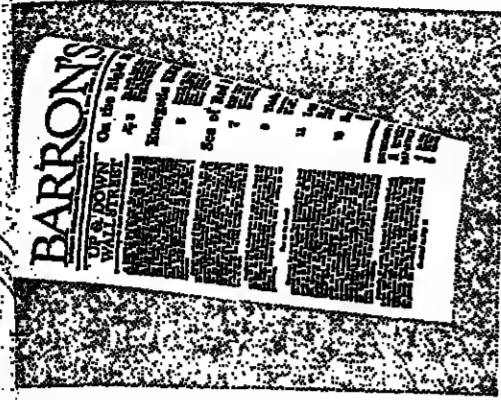
Table of Supplementary O-T-C quotations, listing additional over-the-counter securities.

Main table of stock quotations, listing a wide variety of individual stocks with their bid, ask, and change prices.

Large advertisement for Gerson's, featuring a cartoon character and text promoting their services and products, including '47 AG ZONED MARKET' and 'Totowa, N.J. Close to River'.



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### Advertising Fiery Sales in Smoke Detectors

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

The home smoke detector seems destined to become one of the heavily promoted electronic appliances. What would seem to make its future assured is the increasing number of state, county and municipal governments that have passed legislation requiring such equipment in all new private housing.

Another factor certain to put a fire under the consumer is that major marketing companies are getting into a field once dominated by small manufacturers. And the prices are coming down.

Charles S. Rindy, manager of public relations for the Housewares and Audio Division of General Electric, says that 1.6 million units with a wholesale value of \$36 million were sold last year and gave the estimate of sales of 3.6 million units worth \$87 million at wholesale for 1976. And he is projecting as many as eight million a year by 1980. The new coffee makers, currently the hottest appliance around, are selling about 10 million units a year.

Last September, G.E.'s Home Sentry Smoke Alarm became the first such product to be advertised on network television. Now, in recent weeks, Norelco and Gillette have announced they will start advertising their own entries in the fall.

The Norelco consumer products division has signed Danny Thomas, who previously pushed its coffee maker, to promote its Norelco Smokey, McCaffrey & McCaffrey is the agency.

Richard Q. Kress, president of the division, is extremely optimistic about the future of Smokey noting that few homes are now equipped with a smoke detector device, and that each might use two or three.

Mr. Rindy of G.E. said his company estimates that there are an estimated 47 million single-family homes. In addition multiple dwellings and mobile homes are potential targets. G.E. spent over \$1 million for advertising through Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn during the last half of 1975 to reach that

### Benton & Bowles Sold on Gift Idea

It all started with a Christmas gift. Hillary Vermont, an assistant art director at Benton & Bowles, gave to her boss Alvin Hampel, executive vice president and director of creative services. She took with her a slogan "It's not creative unless it sells" and baked it like an unruly pretzel.

With it a contest with a \$500 first prize was born. The idea was to reward the most creative communication of the slogan.

None of the contestants engraved it in stone, but that's about the only medium that was missed. Metal, wood, paper, fabric—all are represented at the exhibition now at the agency.

The winner—and this shows how seriously the slogan is taken—is a clear plastic box with a Bible seeming to float in the center, above scarlet velvet embroidered with the marvelous thought.

It made Ben Motola, also an assistant art director, the winner. Clients' products were not



One of the entries in the contest at Benton & Bowles.

overlooked, either. The Word of Hampel was written in Crest toothpaste and in many languages in many colors on many sheets of Charmin.

Some liberties were taken with the original, too. On a ship's telegraph was the legend, "It's not creative unless it sells," and on a Texaco auto battery, "It's not creative unless it sells."

market, its budget has increased substantially this year.

Gillette, which like Norelco is also marketing fire extinguishers, is using Benton & Bowles as agency for its Captain Kelly Smoke Detectors. Advertising in television and print begins in October.

All of these systems will carry suggested prices of \$35 to \$50, and most probably will be discounted.

The Fire Protection Equipment List of Underwriters Laboratories contains eight pages of smoke detector manufacturers (mostly small companies), and according to George Saunders, managing engineer of its burglary detection and security department, about a dozen more detectors are now in the laboratories.

Where there's smoke, there's money.

TV Ad Changes Predicted

One of the major factors that slowed the entry of retailers into television advertising was the high cost of commercial production. Since much of their advertising is one-shot item advertising, they do not have the luxury of amortizing production costs. So what has frequently

resulted is junky-looking commercials.

However, yesterday at the Television Bureau of Advertising opened its two-day Retail Workshop at the Biltmore Hotel, its president, Roger D. Rice, predicted a change this year.

"We feel," he said, "that retailers have learned to spend money to make money—in television. And so we predict television schedules and commercial production budgets that would have frightened to death retailers of the past but which more and more of you see not as expensive, but as an investment—dollars invested in return dollars."

An interesting comment, anyway.

Checkout Use of Jargon

With tongue in cheek Checkout, a newsletter published by Marsteller Inc., suggests that as a substitute for "hard, painful planning," marketing people try "the latest fad semantics."

Some very useful phrases provided were "price-value relationship" and "strengthen the marketing-sales interface" and "viable within the given parameters" and "prioritize your objectives."

### Business Briefs

#### Kodak Canadian Unit Sues Polaroid

Two weeks before the Polaroid Corporation accused the Eastman Kodak Company of infringing 10 United States patents with its new instant picture system, Kodak's Canadian subsidiary filed an "impeachment action" in the Federal Court of Canada, seeking to have nine Polaroid instant picture patents declared invalid. Kodak announced its April 13 action yesterday, one day after Polaroid disclosed that it had filed the infringement suit in the United States District Court for Massachusetts late Monday afternoon.

#### Power Agency Urged for Oregon

Special to The New York Times

PORTLAND, Ore., April 28—Gov. Robert W. Straub proposed today the creation of a state power agency that would buy inexpensive electricity from federally operated hydroelectric dams and resell it to homeowners and farmers. If the Legislature agrees with Mr. Straub's plan, the Oregon Power Authority would buy electricity from the Bonneville Power Administration beginning in 1983, when B.P.A.'s contracts with 19 major industries start expiring.

Mr. Straub said the state would resell the power to residents and farmers through distribution contracts with the state's two major, privately owned utilities, the Portland General Electric Company and the Pacific Power and Light Company.

#### Dollar Declines as Pound Gains

BRUSSELS, April 28 (UPI)—The dollar and the Italian lira closed on a downward trend on most European money markets today, while the pound strengthened for the second consecutive day. The price of gold declined after rising more than a dollar yesterday. It closed at \$128.15 in Zurich, down from \$128.65, and it lost 75 cents in London to close at \$128.25.

The pound closed at \$1.8325, its best rate in a week and up from \$1.82375 Tuesday. Dealers in London said there was a fairly strong demand for sterling, although the market was basically quiet.

#### EQUITY FINANCING

An offering of 1,250,000 common shares of the Kansas Power and Light Company, at \$18.875 a share, was made yesterday by underwriters headed by the First Boston Corporation and Dean Witter & Company.

An offering of 250,000 common shares of Communications Industries Inc., at \$17 a share, was made yesterday by underwriters headed by Blyth Eastman Dillon & Company.

An offering of 500,000 common shares of the Dynascan Corporation, at \$13 a share, was made by underwriters headed by William Blair & Company.

Southwest Airlines Inc. said it would register 366,000 common shares as well as 110,000 shares by warrant holders with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with a proposed offering in June.

The Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company shareholders at their annual meeting approved yesterday an increase of 10 million shares—to 30 million shares in the company's author-

ized common stock. The company said it was considering a public offering "sometime" this year.

Olinkraft Inc. registered 1 million common shares with the S.E.C. in connection with a proposed offering through underwriters headed by Blyth Eastman Dillon.

Stores Chains Are Indicted

A Federal grand jury has indicted Federated Department Stores and Saks and Company for an alleged conspiracy to fix prices in women's apparel in the San Francisco Bay area through their I. Magnin and Saks Fifth Avenue stores. The indictment and a civil suit against the two retail chains were filed in the United States District Court in San Francisco.

Fraud Dooms Bangladeshi

DACCA, Bangladesh, April 28 (Reuters)—A civil servant has been sentenced to death here by a martial-law court for fraud and for accepting a \$2,400 bribe. Abdul Kader Khan, who was involved in development projects in northern Bangladesh three years ago, was convicted yesterday of accepting the money from contractors and defrauding the government of \$8,000.

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**PROFESSIONAL BOOK OF THE WEEK**

**HANDBOOK OF INVESTMENT PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**  
by Victor L. Harper

This handy, clearly-written volume is a complete sourcebook of financial investment opportunities, many of which are alternatives to stocks and bonds. It thoroughly covers the values and drawbacks of such products and services as gov't bonds, common and preferred stocks, real estate investment trusts, options, mutual funds, life insurance, commodities, Keogh plans, pension plans, investment clubs, tax-sheltered investments, and much more. Completely indexed with over 3,000 entries, each chapter is self-contained and designed for easy reference. 429 pages. \$17.95

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الاصحاح

heuser-Busch Says Earnings Fell 44% During Strike; Other Corporations Also Report Results

From Page 59
The current dividend of \$1.50 a share should be paid by operating profits, he said.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., BEIS CO, CROWN CENTRAL PETROLEUM, MEDFIELD CORP) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., SAFARIARD AUTOMOTIVE CORP, SPERRY & NUTCHING CO, TECHNICAL OPERATIONS INC) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., UNITED CORP, VAUGHAN-JACKIE CORP, WESTERN GEAR CORP) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

board Options Exchange
company's 1975 first-earnings have been to reflect results of the Container Corporation, 60 percent-owned sub-

Table with columns for company names (e.g., BRASS-CRAFT MFG CO, BRAUN I.C.F. CO, BROOKLYN UNION GAS) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., BELLEROS BRICK, BELLE MARQUE, BELLE MARQUE) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., BELLEROS BRICK, BELLE MARQUE, BELLE MARQUE) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

From Page 59
chrome alloys for the steel industry.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO, CORNWELL CORP, CORON INTERNATIONAL) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., CORNWELL CORP, CORON INTERNATIONAL, COWLES COMMUNICATIONS) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., COWLES COMMUNICATIONS, CRAMER ELECTRONICS, CROWN CENTRAL PETROLEUM) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Open Interest
Wednesday, April 29, 1976
Interest: 179,265

Table with columns for company names (e.g., CROWN CENTRAL PETROLEUM, CUMMINS ENGINE CO, CURTIS NOLL CORP) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., CUMMINS ENGINE CO, CURTIS NOLL CORP, CUTLER-HAMMER) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., CUTLER-HAMMER, DAN RIVER INC, DAN RIVER INC) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

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2 Bedroom \$269

FOREST HILLS
THE FAIRWAY
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Health Club, 18 St. Corridor Lx

WEST VILLAGE HOUSES
3 1/2 BR rms, some duplex w/ private
driveway, 2 1/2 car garage, 100 ft.
frontage, 4 1/2 & 5 1/2 rms urban

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The Century offers every innova-
tion, every service and every
convenience. There is 24-hour
building security, you can walk
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SECTS, Beginner \$155-\$185
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Major program related to will
help develop your life

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Help Wanted 2600 Help Wanted 2600 Help Wanted 2600 Help Wanted 2617 Sales Help Wanted 2617 Sales Help Wanted 2617 Sales Help Wanted 2617 Sales Help Wanted 2617

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SECRETARY To Senior Executive In busy vibrant & important office...

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SECRETARY NEVER ANY FEE LITE OR NO EXPERIENCE Career and growth-oriented positions...

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TRAFFIC MGRASST Road Traffic Inventory, report on stock...

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STAT TYPIST WINS-T-ON

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STAT TYPIST MAJ ROCK PLAZA CORP

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Waitress/Waiter Permanent-Full Time 10:30AM-3PM

AVON PRODUCTS, INC. An equal opportunity employer.

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TRAVEL TRAINER

TRAVEL AGENT

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SALES REPRESENTATIVES \$850 Guaranteed Salary

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SALES REPRESENTATIVES \$850 Guaranteed Salary

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In 1975 50,789 ads for sale merchandise for sale were published in The New York Times...

MERCHANDISE OFFERINGS

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# Incinerator to Make Fuel Appears Set for Yonkers

**By JAMES FERON**  
Special to The New York Times

Westchester County appeared today to have made the final arrangement for its \$100 million solid-waste disposal plant when Yonkers tentatively accepted a fuel-producing incinerator.

It would be the second such facility in the county's program to coordinate the collection, transfer and disposal of garbage.

Negotiations between Westchester and the Union Carbide Company are nearing completion for construction of a plant on the Grasslands Reservation in Valhalla that would process solid waste from northern Westchester to produce gas for heating and cooling the reservation's hospital and prison.

Another facility to handle the garbage from the Long Island Sound and southern Westchester County communities was to have been built in Port Chester, but the site was abandoned several weeks ago because of public protest. Other communities have since indicated similar resistance.

Yonkers became interested after county officials indicated that the second plant, unlike the proposed facility in Valhalla, could be privately constructed and operated, therefore producing tax revenues.

The City Council's majority leader, Dominick Iannaccone, a Democrat, and City Manager Vincent Castaldo proposed a site on the eastern side of the Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Thruway, opposite a proposed industrial park on Austin Avenue.

Ruge garbage transfer vehicles could thus avoid city streets, and fuel produced from the garbage could be piped into the industrial area.

County Executive Alfred D. DelBello said at a news conference that the 5 to 10 acres required for the incinerator would be carved out of an unused gravel-pit section of the county-owned Sprain Ridge Park, which is between the Sprain Brook Parkway and the Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Thruway.

The proposal, which requires approval by Yonkers and Westchester County legislators, would solve another Yonkers problem, Mr. DelBello said. The city, which is the state's fourth largest, faces costly upgrading of its own incinerator, which could be phased out with construction of the new unit.

Mr. DelBello said that the county was negotiating with the combustion Engineering Associates and Occidental Oil as possible owners and operators of the proposed resource-recovery facility. He estimated that it could generate annual tax revenues of \$250,000.

The Yonkers plant would require a new bridge over the Thruway as well as access roads with the city, county and state sharing the costs. Mr. DelBello has called the county project, which is slated to begin operations in 1980, "the first truly regional solid-waste management plan in the nation."

# Shipping/Mails

**Incoming**

ARRIVING TOMORROW

VEENAM (Holl. Amer.) Left St. Thomas April 28; due 5 A.M. at W. 53rd St.

**Outgoing**

SAILING TODAY

Trans-Atlantic

AMERICAN AIR (U.S. Lines), Le Havre May 11; sails from Howland Hook, Staten Island.

SWEDRU (Navel), Motavia May 14; Abidin 18 and Lapa/Alapa 25; sails from 36 East River, N.Y.

South America, West Indies, Etc.

TAMPA (Sea-Land), Haina May 3; Jamaica Port-au-Prince 11; Port Spain 12 and Willemstad 12; sails from Elizabeth, N.J.

SAILING TOMORROW

Trans-Atlantic

ATLANTIC CONVOY (Atlantic Coast Line) May 9; sails from Ellis Island, N.Y.

DAKT EUROPE (Carl. Amer. May 8; Southampton 10; Copenhagen 11 and Dantzig 12; sails from Global Marine Terminal, N.J.

South America, West Indies, Etc.

AUSTRIA (P&O), Haina May 10; Rotterdam 11; London 12; sails from 36 East River, N.Y.

CAROLINA (Carl. Amer. May 10; Southampton 11; London 12; sails from 36 East River, N.Y.

MORACAP (Carl. Amer. May 11; Southampton 12; London 13; sails from 36 East River, N.Y.

SOCRATES (Royal Netherlands), La Guardia 9; Georgetown 19 and Paramaribo 19; sails from 36 East River, N.Y.

VEENAM (Holl. Amer.) San Juan May 12; St. Thomas 13; St. John 14; sails from 36 East River, N.Y.

# Notes on People

## Eisenhowers Rent an Apartment

David and Julie Nixon Eisenhower are scheduled to move from Washington about May 15 into a leased two-bedroom apartment at The Pavilion, 500 East 77th Street at York Avenue. The 35-story, 852-unit building was the largest apartment structure in the city—with one of the most elaborate security systems—when it was built a little more than 10 years ago. It overlooks the East River.

Mr. Eisenhower will be graduated in June from George Washington University Law School and is known to have offers from law firms here. The couple, married in 1968, will be Upper East Side neighbors of Julie's sister, Tricia, and her husband Edward Cox, also a lawyer here.

Comparable two-bedroom apartments in the area rent for \$675 to \$850 a month, depending on floor height and exposure. The Eisenhower apartment is on a "relatively high" floor and has a balcony.

Bobby Richardson, the former New York Yankees second baseman, is expected to announce in Columbia, S. C., May 10 that he will run as a Republican for the Congressional seat of Representative Kenneth L. Holland, a Democrat. Mr. Richardson, aged 40, is reported to have requested a leave of absence after seven years as head baseball coach at the University of North Carolina. He is a native of the state. Mr. Richardson, who retired as a Yankee in 1966, became active with the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and the Billy Graham Crusade.

The New School for Social Research announced yesterday that its annual Fiorello H. LaGuardia Awards will go to three figures thrust into public roles by the city's fiscal crisis. They are Felix G. Reinstein, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation; William K. Elinghaus, member of the Emergency Financial Control Board, and Richard Ravitch, chairman of the state Urban Development Corporation. The LaGuardia awards are bronze statues of the former Mayor, presented by the school's Center for New York City Affairs.

Asked yesterday if the choices might not have disturbed the Elizabeth Flower Dean Henry Cohen of the center, he conceded that "any loss of autonomy would have bothered him." But considering "today's expanded scale of local government" and the parallel "desperate fiscal situation" of the Depression and the more recent recession, Dean Cohen said, "I think he would have applauded decisive action." Toastmaster for the May 10 award dinner will be Chevy Chase of the NBC-TV "Saturday Night Show," a son of Edward T. Chase, an editor at G. P. Putnam's Sons, and a board member of the center.

Pope Paul VI had some thoughts for Madison Avenue and, in fact, the economy in general when members of the European Association of Advertising Agencies were in his weekly audience yesterday. The coosumer, His Holiness said, should not have "his hierarchy of values distorted" by advertising or be "misled in his basic ideologies" or "oriented toward needs that he cannot or should not satisfy."

Brandeis University presented its 20th annual Creative Arts Medals at the

# Health Violations Cited in Inspections Of 19 Food Outlets

The New York City Health Department has cited 19 more food establishments for violating the health code and issued the results of final inspections at 16 previously cited establishments.

**VIOLATIONS**

F.W. Woolworth, 25 Fulton St., restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

F.W. Woolworth, 204 E. 4th St., restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

Belmont's Restaurant, 72 Grand Ave., restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

Belmont's Restaurant, 107 Ave. C, restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

Joe Negro, 225 West 116th St., restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

Golden Brite Cook Inc., 27 W. 72d St., restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

White Saratoga, 228 Broadway, restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

Firehouse Lovers, 248 Seventh Ave., restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

D&D Variety Store Inc., 41 Lenox Ave., restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

Lenox Food Corporation, 2417 Seventh Ave., restaurant; manufacturer of frozen pizzas.

11, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22a, 23a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 34a, 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a, 39a, 40a, 41a, 42a, 43a, 44a, 45a, 46a, 47a, 48a, 49a, 50a, 51a, 52a, 53a, 54a, 55a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 59a, 60a, 61a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 66a, 67a, 68a, 69a, 70a, 71a, 72a, 73a, 74a, 75a, 76a, 77a, 78a, 79a, 80a, 81a, 82a, 83a, 84a, 85a, 86a, 87a, 88a, 89a, 90a, 91a, 92a, 93a, 94a, 95a, 96a, 97a, 98a, 99a, 100a, 101a, 102a, 103a, 104a, 105a, 106a, 107a, 108a, 109a, 110a, 111a, 112a, 113a, 114a, 115a, 116a, 117a, 118a, 119a, 120a, 121a, 122a, 123a, 124a, 125a, 126a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 130a, 131a, 132a, 133a, 134a, 135a, 136a, 137a, 138a, 139a, 140a, 141a, 142a, 143a, 144a, 145a, 146a, 147a, 148a, 149a, 150a, 151a, 152a, 153a, 154a, 155a, 156a, 157a, 158a, 159a, 160a, 161a, 162a, 163a, 164a, 165a, 166a, 167a, 168a, 169a, 170a, 171a, 172a, 173a, 174a, 175a, 176a, 177a, 178a, 179a, 180a, 181a, 182a, 183a, 184a, 185a, 186a, 187a, 188a, 189a, 190a, 191a, 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358a, 359a, 360a, 361a, 362a, 363a, 364a, 365a, 366a, 367a, 368a, 369a, 370a, 371a, 372a, 373a, 374a, 375a, 376a, 377a, 378a, 379a, 380a, 381a, 382a, 383a, 384a, 385a, 386a, 387a, 388a, 389a, 390a, 391a, 392a, 393a, 394a, 395a, 396a, 397a, 398a, 399a, 400a, 401a, 402a, 403a, 404a, 405a, 406a, 407a, 408a, 409a, 410a, 411a, 412a, 413a, 414a, 415a, 416a, 417a, 418a, 419a, 420a, 421a, 422a, 423a, 424a, 425a, 426a, 427a, 428a, 429a, 430a, 431a, 432a, 433a, 434a, 435a, 436a, 437a, 438a, 439a, 440a, 441a, 442a, 443a, 444a, 445a, 446a, 447a, 448a, 449a, 450a, 451a, 452a, 453a, 454a, 455a, 456a, 457a, 458a, 459a, 460a, 461a, 462a, 463a, 464a, 465a, 466a, 467a, 468a, 469a, 470a, 471a, 472a, 473a, 474a, 475a, 476a, 477a, 478a, 479a, 480a, 481a, 482a, 483a, 484a, 485a, 486a, 487a, 488a, 489a, 490a, 491a, 492a, 493a, 494a, 495a, 496a, 497a, 498a, 499a, 500a, 501a, 502a, 503a, 504a, 505a, 506a, 507a, 508a, 509a, 510a, 511a, 512a, 513a, 514a, 515a, 516a, 517a, 518a, 519a, 520a, 521a, 522a, 523a, 524a, 525a, 526a, 527a, 528a, 529a, 530a, 531a, 532a, 533a, 534a, 535a, 536a, 537a, 538a, 539a, 540a, 541a, 542a, 543a, 544a, 545a, 546a, 547a, 548a, 549a, 550a, 551a, 552a, 553a, 554a, 555a, 556a, 557a, 558a, 559a, 560a, 561a, 562a, 563a, 564a, 565a, 566a, 567a, 568a, 569a, 570a, 571a, 572a, 573a, 574a, 575a, 576a, 577a, 578a, 579a, 580a, 581a, 582a, 583a, 584a, 585a, 586a, 587a, 588a, 589a, 590a, 591a, 592a, 593a, 594a, 595a, 596a, 597a, 598a, 599a, 600a, 601a, 602a, 603a, 604a, 605a, 606a, 607a, 608a, 609a, 610a, 611a, 612a, 613a, 614a, 615a, 616a, 617a, 618a, 619a, 620a, 621a, 622a, 623a, 624a, 625a, 626a, 627a, 628a, 629a, 630a, 631a, 632a, 633a, 634a, 635a, 636a, 637a, 638a, 639a, 640a, 641a, 642a, 643a, 644a, 645a, 646a, 647a, 648a, 649a, 650a, 651a, 652a, 653a, 654a, 655a, 656a, 657a, 658a, 659a, 660a, 661a, 662a, 663a, 664a, 665a, 666a, 667a, 668a, 669a, 670a, 671a, 672a, 673a, 674a, 675a, 676a, 677a, 678a, 679a, 680a, 681a, 682a, 683a, 684a, 685a, 686a, 687a, 688a, 689a, 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856a, 857a, 858a, 859a, 860a, 861a, 862a, 863a, 864a, 865a, 866a, 867a, 868a, 869a, 870a, 871a, 872a, 873a, 874a, 875a, 876a, 877a, 878a, 879a, 880a, 881a, 882a, 883a, 884a, 885a, 886a, 887a, 888a, 889a, 890a, 891a, 892a, 893a, 894a, 895a, 896a, 897a, 898a, 899a, 900a, 901a, 902a, 903a, 904a, 905a, 906a, 907a, 908a, 909a, 910a, 911a, 912a, 913a, 914a, 915a, 916a, 917a, 918a, 919a, 920a, 921a, 922a, 923a, 924a, 925a, 926a, 927a, 928a, 929a, 930a, 931a, 932a, 933a, 934a, 935a, 936a, 937a, 938a, 939a, 940a, 941a, 942a, 943a, 944a, 945a, 946a, 947a, 948a, 949a, 950a, 951a, 952a, 953a, 954a, 955a, 956a, 957a, 958a, 959a, 960a, 961a, 962a, 963a, 964a, 965a, 966a, 967a, 968a, 969a, 970a, 971a, 972a, 973a, 974a, 975a, 976a, 977a, 978a, 979a, 980a, 981a, 982a, 983a, 984a, 985a, 986a, 987a, 988a, 989a, 990a, 991a, 992a, 993a, 994a, 995a, 996a, 997a, 998a, 999a, 1000a, 1001a, 1002a, 1003a, 1004a, 1005a, 1006a, 1007a, 1008a, 1009a, 1010a, 1011a, 1012a, 1013a, 1014a, 1015a, 1016a, 1017a, 1018a, 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What is the most wonderful thing a man can say to a girl? I love you, of course, but I mean when you're not in quite that deep? Well, he can say you're beautiful, sexy, smart...all those compliments are terrific but the one comment that really shatters me - in the nicest way - is to be told that I'm different, that he's never met anybody like me and never expects to! What girl wouldn't respond to that? My favorite magazine says compliments and appreciation are almost as important as being held close - and they think being held close is very important, too. I know they're different. I love that magazine. I guess you could say I'm That COSMOPOLITAN Girl.



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